INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1088.

VOL. XVII NO. 157---- BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 4 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MEERUT TRIAL BECOMES A WORLD ISSUE

GOVT. OF INDIA EMBARRASSED

Want Postponement of Resumption of Relations with Russia

LABOUR GOVT.'S DECISION RAISES COMPLICATIONS

Agreeable Surprise In Store

LONDON, July 3.

Considerable speculation persists in political circles in England in regard to Meerut prosecutions. It now transpires that the comment of the "Morning Post" pointing out the absurdity of considering resumption of diplomatic negotiations at a time when a prosecution is pending before a British Court in India of persons charged with, amongst other things, membership of or cooperation with the Third International was not entirely without significance. Inquiries show that the "Morning Post's" comments are based on inside knowledge of happenings.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S FIX.

It is stated on authority which is entitled to respect that the Government of India have conveyed to the British Government as now constituted that they would feel considerably embarassed in the conduct of the Meerut prosecutions if diplomatic relations are resumed with Soviet Russia while the Meerut prosecution is pending. It is said that the suggestion had been therefore made to the Labour Government from India that resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia should be postponed until the Meerut prosecutions are over in all their stages which might mean from one to two years. Reference is made to this aspect in the "Daily Mail." The question now is since the Labour Government are determined, as indicated in the King's speech, to proceed with the recognition of Soviet Russia what is going to happen to Meerut prosecutions. It should not come as a surprise if after a change which has come over the political horizon in this particular respect, namely, where Russia and Russian activities are concerned, the Meerut trial takes turns which are totally unexpected and furnishes an agreeable surprises to the public.—Free Press.

TRANSFER OF MEERUT CASE

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Moves Application in Allahabad High Court

MR. LANGFORD JAMES TO BE CONSULTED

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

At the Allahabad High Court today before Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved an application on behalf of nine accused in the alleged Meerut Conspiracy case, namely, Joshi, Dharamvir Singh, Lakshman Rao, Khadam, Gouri Shankar, Dange, Mukerji, Joglekar, Bannerji, and Nimbkar praying for a transfer of the enquiry at Meerut to Allahabad and in case of committal of the accused they be committed for trial in the Allahabad High Court with a jury.

An affidavit in support of the application was made by Mr. V. H. Joshi of Bombay who is looking after the interests of a number of the accused.

MAIN GROUNDS FOR TRANSFER

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said the main grounds for transfer were that counsel who were engaged from places outside Meerut found it extremely difficult to find suitable accommodation in Meerut. At Meerut there were no libraries, where necessary books of reference on socialism and communism were available for the use of the counsel appearing in the case and the accused were seriously prejudiced by the prosecution being started at Meerut. Sir Tej Bahadur added that he purposely refrained from making any allegations against the Magistrate. He said the same Magistrate could come to Allahabad and try the case. Meerut was a small place where there was only one hotel and another difficulty was the total absence of a proper library.

WHY MEERUT WAS CHOSEN.

Chief Justice: "I am not much impressed by that."

Sir Tej Bahadur: "We are making the application only on the ground of convenience."

Chief Justice: "Why did Government choose Meerut? Because, I suppose, the principal offenders reside at Meerut and it is the headquarters of some associations.

Sir Tej Bahadur: We do not know why. The point was raised before the learned Magistrate and the reply given by the Public Prosecutor was they would prove that part of the offence was committed at Meerut.

DATE FOR HEARING.

The question of fixing of a convenient date for the hearing of the application was then discussed.

The Government Advocate (Mr. Uma Shankar Bajpai informed the Court that he had notice of the application, but he should have consultation with Mr. Langford James on the matter.

The Chief Justice said he had a request from Mr. Langford James for permission to appear. The Chief Justice asked the Government Advocate to consult Mr. James and suggest any date before 12th July.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru informed the court that he could not appear after 12th July, but Pandit Motilal Nehru would appear if any day after 12th July was fixed.

WHY NOT ALLAHABAD?

The Chief Justice: The matter I wish particularly to know about is what serious objection is there to the case being tried at Allahabad whether taking into account the geographical situation or the question of accommodation. The same Magistrate could proceed with it here. As regards this point you might discuss it with Mr. Langford James.

The Chief Justice stayed the proceedings, meanwhile.

The date of hearing will be fixed after the Government advocate had consulted Mr. Langford James.—A. P.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY BY RAINS

NO LOSS OF LIFE

BONGAIGAON, July 3.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Bongaigaon, wires under date July 2:

Between 19 and 23 hours to-day, the East Abutment of a bridge at mile 252/4/15, between Chapralata and Bongaigaon stations on the Lal, onirhat Gauhati Section is completely washed away by heavy rain and flood.

No loss of life is involved nor any injury sustained. The passengers, their light luggage and Mail will be trans-shipped till through communication is resumed.

As the weather continues to be bad the definite duration of the block cannot be given.—Free Press.

Bengal Council Presidentship

RAJA OF SANTOSH GETS WALK OVER

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Hon. the Rajah of Santosh has been re-elected President of the Bengal Legislative Council for a second term. Election was uncontested. Two other candidates, Kumar Shibsekareswar Roy and Moulvi Abdul Karim had withdrawn their candidatures previously.—A. P.

TORIES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

NO TIME TO DEMAND HEAD UPON CHARGER

LONDON, July 2.

The Conservative Central Council Conference unanimously voted confidence in Mr. Baldwin who, replying, said that this was not the time to demand anybody's head upon charger.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" LEAVES FOR KARACHI

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The "Southern Cross" left for Karachi this morning.

EARLIER MESSAGE.

Allahabad July 3:—The "Southern Cross" alighted on the Brigade Parade ground at half past twelve to-day instead of at Bamrauli aerodrome, apparently having lost her bearings. As no petrol is available at Parade Ground, the airmen will fly to Bamrauli, refill there and probably start for Karachi either to-day or tomorrow morning.—A. P.

BEHAR BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

MADRAS, July 2.

The personnel of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will be as follows:—Chairman: Mr. J. A. Hubback, Commissioner of Orissa, Members: the Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Co-operative Expert, Prof. Batheja Indian economist, Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan, representative of Commerce, Rai Bahadur Bajsidhar Dhandania representative of indigenous banking, and Mr. Misra, M.L.C., representative of the agricultural classes. Prof. Batheja will also perform the duties of the Secretary.—A. P.

RECOVERY OF PRICE

Decree of Rs. 4,45,000 Passed

SUCCESSFUL SUIT AGAINST TATAS

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. Justice Buckland gave a decree yesterday for Rs. 4,45,000 in the suit by the Raniganj Coal Association Ltd., against the defendant company, Tata Iron and Steel Company for the recovery of the price of coal supplied to Messrs. Tatas. The plaintiff's case was that in accordance with a previous agreement the plaintiff supplied coal but owing to a certain policy which the buyers asked the sellers to adopt, there was an increase of output but the defendants contended they were not bound to take up more than 25,000 tons a month thereby causing a loss to the plaintiffs.—Free Press.

BACHA'S FATHER-IN-LAW

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR

PESHAWAR, July 2.

Habibulla has appointed his father-in-law, Abdulqadar as the Governor and Abdul Latif as Inspector-General of Police of Kandahar Province. Abdul Latif is said to be an inhabitant of Kohat. He left India during the Hajrat movement of 1920.—A. P.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

ARRANGING FOR SENIOR MAHARANI'S STAY AT KODAIKANAL

(From a Correspondent).

KODAIKANAL, July 3.

Gurucharan Singh (ex-Maharaja of Nabha) sent his junior wife and her party yesterday to Ooty to make provisions for the Senior Maharani to join him here.

MR. AMRITALAL BOSE DEAD

WELL-KNOWN BENGALI PLAYWRIGHT

Calcutta, July 2.

Mr. Amritalal Bose, a pioneer of the Bengali stage and a colegue of late Mr. Girish Ghose, suddenly expired at Calcutta at his residence at 3-45 p.m., to-day, at the ripe old age of 78 after a brief illness. The deceased was a powerful satirist and playwright at and organised the Calcutta Star Theatre. His plays were always appreciated and had great effect in reforming the social abuses. He was an acknowledge master in the histrionic art and a great writer of good literature. The deceased was recipient of the Jagattarini Gold Medal of the Calcutta University in 1925 for being the best literary man of the year. Till Friday last the deceased was engaged in filming his classic satire "Bihba Bibhrat".—Free Press.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER SAILS "HOME"

LONDON, July 3.

Quebec.—The Duke of Gloucester sailed "Home" to-day. His arm is still in the sling but is rapidly recovering.—Reuter.

WAR-DEBT AGREEMENTS

French Chamber Resolution

ACCEPTANCE WITH RESERVATIONS

LONDON, July 3.

Paris.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has passed a resolution in favour of the ratification of the Debt agreements with Britain and the United States with reservations.—Reuter.

ARREST OF EDITOR OF "PRAJATANTRA"

AUTHORITIES OBSERVE COMPLETE SECRECY

DELHI, July 3.

Complete secrecy is being observed in regard to the arrest of Munilal Dhand for alleged writing of intimidating letters. It is stated that Munilal Dhand was the editor of the paper "Prajatan-tra." He belongs to Jullunder and is 30 years of age.—Free Press.

FIRST INDIAN PASSENGER TO EUROPE BY AIR

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. R S Sarma, Managing Editor of the "Bengalee" who is the first Indian passenger for Europe, leave Indian passenger for Europe, leaves Karachi on July 7, by the Air Mail.—Free Press

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER OF YOUNG WIFE

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The cruel story of how a husband kept his young wife immersed in water almost up to the neck for six hours resulting in death is reported from Rajbari Sub-Division, Faridpur District. The body was afterwards recovered from the tank. The husband and three others were arrested.—Free Press.

DELHI HEALTH REPORT

DELHI, July 3.

The latest Health Report issued by the Municipal Health Officer of Delhi shows an appreciable decrease in the death rate. The total number of deaths last week was 210. Very few cases of death from heart-stroke are reported Infant mortality still continues to be abnormal. 55 infants died in last week.—Free Press.

FINANCE FRAUD CASE TO BE RETRIED

DELHI, July 3.

The retrial ordered by the District and Sessions Judge of Puri, of the accused in the alleged fraud in the Finance Department will open at Simla on the 15th inst. The accused appealed for mercy, but the Government decided to retry the case.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—A sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment for each has been passed by Justice Mukherji on Tulshicharan Dutta and his mother who were tried at the High Court Sessions in connection with the suicide of Jamunabala aged 15 years, wife of Tulshi. Sautabala, sister of Tulshi has been acquitted.—Free Press.

VOLCANO ISLAND ACTIVE AGAIN.

Severe Earthquake Shakes Ambrym.

LONDON, July 3.

Suva.—Mr. Joy, the Resident Commissioner of New Hebrides, reports that the big volcano island of Ambrym is again active and over threehundred natives have left the island and taken refuge on the Island of Malejula, thirty miles distant. Mr. Joy has arranged for provision for refugees.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 3.

Sydney.—A wireless report says that severe earthquake on the nikht of June 28 shook the island of Ambrym and destroyed the Adventist and Presbyterian mission stations. It is feared that the Catholic mission has also been destroyed. Hitherto there have been no fatalities.—Reuter.

GREAT PATRIOT AND FRIEND OF POOR

Late Mr. Madon's Services to Country

MEMORABLE FIGHT OVER RATIO RECALLED

Glowing Tributes at Public Memorial Meeting

Glowing tributes were paid in the public memorial meeting held in C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening to the late Mr. B. F. Madon, India's great financial and currency expert. Telegrams and messages were read from all quarters of India expressing heartfelt sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Madon the messages also included telegrams from Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Motilal and Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. Rs. 20,000 is proposed to be raised for economic lectures to perpetuate Mr. Madon's memory and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his speech expressed a hope that both the imperial and provincial governments would contribute their quota towards this object. The auditorium and galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen who in spite of inclemency of weather came in large numbers to pay their respect to India's great son. Among those present were besides the speakers also Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Principal Tannan, the Hon. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Sir Purshotamdas who presided at the outset read several telegrams and letters conveying messages of sympathy towards the meeting which ranged from the Hon. the Finance member to the Government of Bombay to Mahatma Gandhi. The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay expressed heartfelt condolence at the sad death of Mr. B. F. Madon which he said was an irrepairable loss to the whole of India and particularly to the Bombay presidency. Mahatma Gandhi in his telegram stated that the death of Mr. Madon was a distinct loss to the country and especially to the the country was deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Madon. Lal Nehru deeply regretted that country was deprived of the invaluable services of Mr. Madon. Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel also in a message sympathised with the object of the meeting while Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a telegram referred to the new orientaton Mr. Madon had created in the Indian finance and currency. Mr. Narotam Morarji and Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji in letters regretted their inability to attend owing to indisposition and sympathised with the object of the meeting.

AN UNTIRING WORKER.

Sir Purshotamdas then in his opening remarks said that the reason why the citizens of Bombay had met that evening in such a large numbers was because Mr. Madon was held in great reverence and respect by Indians of all shades of opinion. Although Mr. Madon belonged to the upper middle class and was not a capitalist or a leader, he commanded great respect owing to his sincerity and devotion to duty. Sir Purshotamdas said he came into Mr. Madon's contact ten years ago and soon learnt that whatever business he took in hand, whether a small charitable organization or a big technical problem, he applied himself to the task with an energy to which there was no relaxation. Besides no work or task was humble to him. He never said he was beaten. Sir Purshotamdas then referred to Mr. Madon's work during Babington Smith Committee's enquiry and said he worked wholeheartedly and enthusiastically and addressed to the members of the legislature against their recommendation of two shilling a rupee ratio.

Every word that Mr. Madon said on this question came true not after a few years but within a few months.

PROPHECY THAT CAME TRUE.

In the August session of the then Imperial Legislative Council in that year the ratio question was put up for discussion, Sir R. D. Tata was a member of the Council and he took with him Mr. Madon to Simla for advice. Mr. Madon put up an exhaustive memorandum before the Council but it did not convince Sir R D Tata who told Mr. Madon that what Government proposed to do was right. Mr. Madon warned Sir R. D. Tata though he was his employee that he would regret before long. Mr. Madon then took the next train and came to Bombay. He felt that he had done his duty. Then the public of India knew very well what Mr. Madon did in 1927 in regard to the currency question. He put before the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber an exhaustive memorandum to be put before the Government of India. The whole public of India looked upon Mr. Madon for lead on the currency question. He had the knack to combine the practical with the technical. There was no point raised by Mr. Madon which either Government or the European commercial community could reply to. At times, some of the newspaper editors found themselves in a tight corner in controversies raised by Mr. Madon and they would close their columns against the replies of Mr. Madon. Mr. Madon then undaunted would publish his views in the form of brochures at his expense rather than take the defeat lying down. Sir Purshotamdas considered it a matter of personal loss that Mr. Madon was carried away at a time when his advice and guidance were required most in the Banking Enquiry Committee. Sir Basil Blackett, the late Finance Member to the Government of India, had particularly appreciated the immense knowledge and devotion to duty of Mr. Madon. In private life he was a living example of plain living and high thinking. He maintained the highest standard of commercial morality. His death had created an irreparable loss to India which it was very difficult to fill. It was proposed to raise a small subscription to keep his memory green before the future generation and he hoped that the public of Bombay would contribute their mite in a liberal spirit.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, then

(Continued on page 7.)

STOCKS & SHARES

Increased Short Covering

—:o:—

UNDERTONE GOOD

Bombay, July 3.

The share market opened steady at about unchanged rates. There was marked absence of selling and prices gradually hardened on increased covering of the floating short interest. The feeling was rather friendly and owing to cessation of selling pressure, the market is likely to rule steady. There was fairly good business to-day and the closing tone was distinctly better. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 706|-. This level proved to be the lowest of the day and prices closed at Rs. 715|- the highest level reached. Occasional liquidations were well absorbed. Fazal opened at Rs. 501 and after improving to Rs. 511|- closed at Rs. 510|-. Pearls opened at Rs. 311|- and after gaining Rs. 9|- reacted slightly and closed at Rs. 318|-. Tata Hydros were in good demand and prices hardened. Bombay Burmahs are considered good purchase and some buying improved prices. Tata Iron and Steel shares are becoming active and fared well. Defds. opened at Rs. 153|- and closed at the highest level of Rs. 158|-. Cements were quiet but steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 3.

Bombay Dyeing 796, 8, 7, 8, 13, 12, 15.
Century 306, 10, 8, 11.
Colaba 115.
Crescent 95, 93.
Fazul 501, 6, 5, 9, 7, 11, 10.
Indore 358, 60.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 456, 60, 59, 60.
New Great 155, 62.
Pearl 311, 15, 14, 20, 17, 18.
Simplex 39-6, 47, 43.
Swadeshi 388, 91, 90, 93.
Burma 720, 30.
Hydro 1,042, 41, 46, 43, 65, 60, 61.
Tram 129-6, 131.
Deff. 153, 55, 53, 58, 56, 57.
Ord. 47-14, 49-12.
3-1|2 per cent. 67-11-0.
1945-55 101-13.
Bundi 17-10.
Indian 241, 30, 37, 35, 38.
Katni Ord. 197.
Alcock 287, 92, 91, 92.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 3.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 715
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 141/4
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 311/4
Central India 100f x.d. 460
Colaba Land Mills 115.
Crescent 100 93/12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0|7|3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 125
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80.
Elphinstone 100 nil 4/8
Fazulbhoy 200, 510
Finlay 100 10y 90
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1525
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 138/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 360
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100 167/8
Laxmi Cotton 200 10 xd. 1450
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Mayer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 795
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 162/8
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 310.
Phoenix 100 30y 318-12.
Premier 10 nil 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 6/8 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450.
Simplex nil 43/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 393/12
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 1 000 6 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18/10
Eastern £6 xd 88.
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347-8.
Union 5/11, 3/7
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17.10.
Central India Mining 7.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 91
Indian Cement 2/10, 238/12
New India Assurance 51f 20/2
Katni Cement 100 nil, 197-8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 148/12
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 12.4.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 765
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 131/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1061/4
Tata Power 80000 nil 403/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 292/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 174-6
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T. Corporation 730
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 18f
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 8/14
Tata Construction 40 50
Tata Iron Defd. 157/8
Tata Iron Ord. 49/8

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 105
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

To-day's cash business was as under:—

Kasturchand Rs. 9|- 9/4.
Khatau Rs. 65|- 63/8.
Nagpur Prof. Rs. 472/8.
New City Rs. 69/8, 70|-
Bharat Rs. 62/8.
Hindustan Mill Rs. 1550|- 1557/8.
Amritsar Ry. Rs. 116|- 116/8.
C. Provinces Ry. Rs. 95/8.
India Bank Rs. 100|-
Imperial new Rs. 349|- 348/12.
Central Bank Rs. 18/6, 18/10.
Tata Power Ordy. Rs. 406/4, 403/12
Tata Hydro Defd. Rs. 109/4, 109/5.
Gwalior Cement Rs. 92|-
Punjab ordinary Rs. 11/4, 11.
New India Insc. Rs. 20/2, 20/4.
Scindia Rs. 8/15, 8/14.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 69/12, 71|-
Bombay Burma New Rs. 271/4.
B. Burma Petrol Rs. 4/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 4.

3 Months 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 5 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 3.

After heavy liquidation, yesterday, the local market opened steady at Rs. 318/ for Broach J./A. delivery in sympathy with overnight advance of 13 points in New York futures. There was some covering at the outset which hardened prices to Rs. 3197. The improvement was subsequently lost under increased selling pressure and long liquidation. The feeling is inclined towards lower prices and there is absence of buying power. Liverpool cables were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	315	0	0
Broach A.-M.	324	8	0
Oomra July	263	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	283	0	0
Bengal July	205	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	232	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3

July	248.00	+7.60
Oct.	229.00	+4.00
Jan.	223.00	+3.50

COTTON TENDERS.

BOMBAY, July 3

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	300	700
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1500	5200
Fine. M. G. Oomra.	300	2500

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 3.

Bengal D/J 235.
Bengal July 207
Broach A/M 328.
Broach J/A 318
Umra D/J 286.
Umra July 266.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	222	217	209	202
Sind	227	222	214	207
Punjab	219	214	206	199
Rajputana ...	222	217	209	202
Broach ...	333	328	318	313
S. D.	340	335	325	320
P. A.	338	333	323	318
K. V.	331	326	316	311
Dholera ...	326	321	311	306
Kalajin ...	330	325	315	310
Cutch ...	345	340	330	325
Rajpipla ...	393	388	378	373
Navsari ...	413	408	398	393
Umra No. 3	281	276	266	254
C P No 1	306	301	291	279
C P No. 2	293	288	279	266

Southern Western Good Staple
Rs. 306.

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Toyomankwa	Jaora	245
100	Do.	Upland	315
200	G G Kesha & Co.	Lasur	245
100	Do.	Sindi	285
100	Do.	Akola	250
100	Do.	Jamner	245
100	Do.	Karanja	260
100	Volkart Bros	Basmathnagar	251½
100	Do	Akot	266
400	Do.	Khamgaon	260
200	Japan T & Co.	Lasur	247/248
200	Do.	Bengal	210/213
100	Do.	Akola	246
200	Bombay & Co.	Botad	212/218
100	B Karsandas	Vijayanagar	211
100	Do.	Arvi	283 1/2
100	Kotak & Co.	Khamgaon	248
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Bengal	201

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 3.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1937-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 80.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|-
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91-12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 97|11.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|-
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-5.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. **3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper** Rs. 67-11-0. 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101-14-0 5 per cent. 1939-44 Rs. 96/3/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 2.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 16-5/8

N. Y. COTTON RECOVERS 12 POINTS

—:o:—

Short Covering

FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS

New York, July 2.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled very steady to-day on short covering and good spot demand. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. The weather reports except slight rain in Oklahoma were mostly favourable, but after a sharp decline of about 50 points, the market witnessed a natural recovery. It is doubtful whether the improvement will be continued further as the general sentiment still continues bearish on steady progress of the growing crop. The weevil damage is problematic and under fine dry weather, it is very likely that the damage may prove normal.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their monthly analysis find the condition of the growing crop as 71 per cent against their last report at the end of May showing condition of 69.5 per cent and last year at this time they made the condition 67.6 per cent. Thus it can be seen that crop achieved an improvement of 1.5 per cent during the last month. Japan Cotton trading Co. estimate the condition at 71.7 per cent. Fossicks Bureau, whose correctness about crop reports last year were fully endorsed by the Bureau Reports state that the increase in acreage is 3.4 per cent. The Garside cotton service in their weekly report state that the apparent gain in crop prospects is very considerable, but it is offset by weevil. Crop further advanced than last year. Hot dry weather is needed to control weevil.

The weekly government weather report due to-morrow is likely to satisfactory. To-day's action of the market does not show any strength except natural reaction. However the market is rapidly discounting the improved outlook and perhaps we may experience sagging markets prior to the Bureau Report, we believe short sales dangerous.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets will remain closed on Thursday the 4th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.30 (12-18 a.m.) Lowest 18.14 (at the opening). Range 16 Points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York: Employees unanimously decided to reject employers proposal to reduce wages by 12.82 per cent.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool: 12-37 P.M.—Between mid-night and day-light light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma and North Texas.

12-37 P.M.—Fair limit buying at the opening; considerable general selling on favourable weather.

In view of the acreage report on Monday the 8th inst.; Liverpool market will remain open until 6 p.m. on the day.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends, dated 2nd July, 1929:—

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., (New York).—

"Our estimate condition 71.0 slightly above ten years average. Think that market rapidly discounting present prospects. Rather buy."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. (L'pool).

"Fossick estimate acreage increase 3.4 per cent."

Messrs. Reiss Bros., (L'pool).

"Crop progressing favourably, sentiment bearish."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the followng cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Crop steadily improving due to warm dry weather."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 2.

October	18.39+.12
December	18.57+.13
January	18.53+.12
March	18.68+.13
May	18.78+.13
Middling Spot	18.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 2.

July	18.11+.08
October	81.18+.12
Middling Spot	18.39+.11

NEW YORK.

New York, July 2.

New York. 10-50 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	17.72
October	18.18
January	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

July	17.73
October	18.24
January	18.43

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing.
	Liverpool, July 4.	
July	9.73	9.73—.01
August		9.72—.08
September		9.71—.08
October	9.69	9.68—.09
November		9.67—.09
December		9.69 .09
January	9.70	9.69—.09
February		9.69—.10
March	9.75	9.74—.08
April		9.74—.08
May	9.77	9.76—.09
June		9.75—.08
July		9.74—.08
Middling Spot		10.16—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 2.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	150
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2

Scinde, Fully Good	6.05—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.30—.15
Scinde, Superfine	6.55—.15
Bengal, Good	5.80—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.05—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.30—.15
Oomra, Good	6.85—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.15—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.45—.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.15—.15
Broach, Fine	8.40—.15
Broach, Superfine	8.65—.15

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

July	15.33—.05
October	15.50—.03
November	15.45—.13
January	15.78—.15
March	15.90—.15
May	16.13—.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.00—.20

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £8/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment paid July/Aug. £16/18/9
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment paid July/Aug. £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, July 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £18/3/9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment hull sellers July/Aug £16/15/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Augz. £19/2/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 2.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt
Delivery Paid July/Aug 29/9
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt
Delivery Paid Sept/Dec. 29/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-5/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, Shipment Sellers July 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 42/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Afloat paid & further buyers 41/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt 11/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/4-1/2
C. F. Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt 11/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt 11/6-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai (London Register)	£131-1/2
National Bank	£50 1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86
Conversion Loan	£76
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£50
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£55-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/2
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/4

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,900
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot 10-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 2.

Silver—Market is dull
Spot 24/-
Forward 24-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11-3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 2.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

July close at s.8|9 1|2d. up 3-7|8d.
October close at s.9|2 3|4d. up 4d.
December close at 9|5 7|8d. up 4-1|4d.
Wheat Chicago:—
July per bushel del. 1.17-3|8 up 2.
Sept. per bushel del. 1.22-3|4 up 1-3|4.
Dec. per bushel del 1.28-1|4 up 2.

CABLE ADVICE.

"Strike Rosario, Western Australia satisfactory, rains required elsewhere. Kansas, Nebra disappointing, American North-west critical, Canada good, rain urgent."

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 3.

London Ready Rs 24.
London Forward 24/1.
China Opening 2/4/6. Closing 2/4/7.
America cent 52/2.
Ready 54/12.
Jeth Opening 54/11 Highest 54/14 Clos. 54/11.
Asad Opening 54/9. Highest 54/12 Closing 54/10.
Teji, Mandi:—Asad As 10. Sravan Rs. 1.

GOLD.

Ready Rs. 21/7/6.
Asad Rs 21/7/3.
Sravan Rs. 21/7/6.
N. City 21/12/3
N Manordas Rs. 21/10/9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Bales.
Cotton	3,050
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,251
Linseed	3,397
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	460
Gingellyseeds	282
Poppyseeds	135
Groundnuts	4,339
Castorseeds	299
Rice	16,058
Myrabollams	1,736
Cottonseeds	1,917
Mowraseeds	382
Gram	2,041
Joowar	2,482
Barley	404
Bajree	748
	Tons.
Coal	1,463

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY, July 3

(Ex Godown, Bombay.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	123.25
T T London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 2.

Demand Bills 481.31

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.98 cents.
Sugar December 2.11 cents.
Wheat July 1.16 7|8 dollars.
Wheat September 1.22 3|8 dollars.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LASSIFIED ADVTS.

FIX up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1815

WANTED—A second hand LOCO ... or VERTICAL TYPE BOI... working pressure 130 to 150 ... per sq. inch, steam raising capacity 1200 to 1500 (maximum) lbs per hour the prospective vendor being required to state heating surface, grate area and general constructional data. Boiler test certificates to be submitted with the offer. Please apply to Box No. 2314 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32452

WANTED.—Different CLERKS for Railways and other Deptts. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2309, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1704

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare-time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Banepukur Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PERSONAL.

Will any of your Readers inform the whereabouts of Prof. RAMMURTI as I wish to consult him for physical culture.—T. V. Popat, Sopara (Taluka Bassein).
R1716

MEDICAL

BATH DE LUXE—New Nurses on attendance. Abba Building oppo. St. Xavier's School, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
M R1720

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FIVE-SEATER STUDEBAKER CAR. In excellent running order, recently overhauled and repainted. Apply to:—The SUPERINTENDENT, British India Press, Mazgaon, Bombay.
J A 32462

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
T R1713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	[Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned ODHAVJI CHANABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and now or lately called Odhavji Hariram do hereby absolutely renounce and abandon the use of my said name of Odhavji Hariram and in lieu thereof assume and adopt as from the date hereof the name of Odhavji Chanabhai and I authorise and request all persons to designate and address me by such adopted name of Odhavji Chanabhai only.

Dated the 3rd day of July, 1929.
ODHAVJI CHANABHAI.
formerly
ODHAVJI HARIRAM.
32460

NOTICE.

—:o:—

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY 57TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION 1929, will be held in Simla from SEPTEMBER 19th to 29th, 1929.

In addition to the usual Prizes, two Special Prizes of Rs. 250/- each will be offered by the Chief Publicity Officer, Indian State Railways, for

(i) A poster to attract tourists to India. The poster should deal with either Burma, Darjeeling, Kashmir, Agra, or Delhi.

(ii) A poster to attract Indians to visit one of the better known pilgrim centres. The poster should deal with either Hardwar, Allahabad, Puri or Mecca.

The winning posters will become the property of the Indian State Railways. The Chief Publicity Officer, Indian State Railways, will in addition be prepared to purchase other posters if they are of sufficient merit. Special importance will be attached to originality of design. Pictures and posters must be delivered in Simla either on the 11th or 12th September, 1929.

Full particulars can be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Captain J. H. TILTMAN, M.C., Craig Dhu, Simla.
32461

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one share certificate being No. 7464 of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of my late husband Vanmalidas Bhotbhai has been LOST or MISPLACED and I have applied to the Company for issue of duplicate thereof. Any person being in possession of the said certificate or claiming any interest in the said share is requested to make known the same to the Company at their Registered Office at 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from date hereof, after which a duplicate thereof will be issued.

BAI BENIBAI,
widow of Vanmalidas Bhatbhai.
R1718

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALLIBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Kodinar (Kathiawar), Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business in South Africa ..... Deceased.

Bai MITHIBAI, widow of the said Allibhoy Ebrahim, deceased, also of Kodinar (Kathiawar), Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Khoja Moholla, without the Fort .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

The 20th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. GHULAM ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32466

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS JIVANDAS KAPADIA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Salesman, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HIRABAI, widow of the said Haridas Jivandas Kapadia, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

The 25th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32469

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU ENGAGED?

If not, why not? It's easy if you know how to go about it. If you feel that she love you but is hesitating, and you don't know what to do—

SEE

MARION DAVIES

in the latest

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S COMEDY SPECIAL

THE PATSY

and learn a Love Secret or two!

NEXT SATURDAY AT

THE CAPITOL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

HERE IS A

TALKING PICTURE

That will Thrill You—

THE SHAKEDOWN

FEATURING:—

JAMES MURRAY
BARBARA KENT
and
LITTLE JACK HANLON

Although a Crook play, the Moral it conveys is a good one. Children will learn steadfastness of character from it, and manliness.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Frozen-Faced Comedian—

BUSTER KEATON

In his Latest and Best :—

STEAMBOAT BILL JR.

Supported by the Popular Screen Star

A UNITED ARTIST'S PICTURE

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

(BONA-FIDE SALE.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at "Haziz Mansion," 96 Club Road, opp. Turf Club Office, Byculla, valuable household furniture such as dining table, side boards, chairs, handsome mahoganised cabinet setters and jardineers, mirror-door cup-boards swing with sofa and electric fittings by Dewji Canji, wooden bedsteads, reclining sofas, tea-poys, ice-chests, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Beware of Imitations.

Dr. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR IN SANITY.

It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity.

Apply to —

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

Blood Poisoning and Eczema Expelled

By Cleansing the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I *was suffering from a very* bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA **BRAND**

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 **DAYS** strength required by British Standard Specification in **28 DAYS.**

For full particulars apply to :—
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

SHIPPING

P & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
6 July	Rajputana ...		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ...		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ...		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ...		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ...	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ...		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ...	ports	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ...		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ...		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ...	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ...		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ...		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ...	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ...		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ...	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ...		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ...		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ...	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ...		11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ...	from	10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ...		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ...	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ...		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ...		10,958
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ...		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ...	transhipp	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ...		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ...	ment	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ...		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,648
1 Mar.	Maloja x ...		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ...		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ...	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ...		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ...		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ...		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi* ...		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra) ...		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from Bo'

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
13th July	Dumana ...	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ...	8442
13th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana ...	8427
24th ,,	Domala ...	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£106
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
29th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ...	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comoria ...	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ...	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ...	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ...	10400	... ...	@10July
Sado Maru ...	8898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ...	8000	... ...	@24July
xTottori Maru ...	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Hakuna Maru ...	10500	... ...	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ...	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ...	8000	... ...	@21 Aug.
xNageto Maru ...	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

xDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ...	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ...	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ...	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ...	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ...	22000	7 Aug.	13 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th June	11th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Ganges Maru ..	27th ,,	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru ..	10th Sept.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 5th July.	Varsova ...	Basrah via Karachi	
17th July	Khandala ...	East & South Africa.	
17th July	Barpeta ...	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort. BOMBAY

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park.
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Khatauli.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANC

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 3 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES, at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cnt.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

3-19-E

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Meet the demands of modern life

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.

Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.

Remember, there is boundless energy for you in

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 5.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails of June 20, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Warwicks vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 6.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: B.B.R.A. vs. G.I.P., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, 5-45 p.m.
Inauguration of electric lighting at Andheri by Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Purshotam Vishram Mawjee, died, at Poona, on 3rd instant. The Uthamna will take place at his residence at Walkeshwar in Bombay on Friday, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The Thanksgiving Service for His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor's recovery will be held on Sunday, (7th instant), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wady, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a conversational meeting will be held at the Students Brotherhood Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Manilal Kothari will address the meeting.

SEND-OFF TO MR. M. C PAREKH.

It is proposed to give a send-off to Mr. M. C. Parekh of Rajkot. He is going to America on a lecturing tour. A gathering of friends will be held in the Hall of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

The Musical Concert of Messrs. Balgandhars, Master Krishnarao, Pro. Patwardhan, Pro. Pathak and Mr. Gundopant Walabalkar, will begin at 9 o'clock (S. T.), instead of 9-30, as previously declared.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

THE FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Thursday, the 11th July, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are invited to be present.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shastri Shree Narhari Visnu Godshe will deliver a Pravachan on Gita to-day (Thursday), in the hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) Station, at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE BOMBAY.

The new terms of the above College will commence on Thursday, 11th July 1929. Candidates who desire to obtain admission should see the principal with their applications together with certificates of their previous studies, before Wednesday, 10th July 1929.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 73. The total mortality this day last year was 52.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT ANDHERI.

The inauguration of the electric street lighting at Andheri will be performed by the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, Government of Bombay on Sunday next (7th instant), at 6 p.m.

After the function there will be an "At-Home" to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pradhan.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED AND ACQUITTED

—:o:—

A Charge that failed

There was wild excitement in the mill area over the arrest of Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union and editor of "Kranti", by the police on Wednesday morning. The excitement was enhanced by the fact that Mr. Deshpande was marched to the Dadar Police Court to stand his trial as an ordinary criminal handcuffed, as he refused to give bail. The news spread like wild fire in the different localities in the mill area among the strikers and they all mustered strong near the Union's office to confirm the rumour, while some went to the Bhoiwada police station where Mr. Deshpande was taken. For the past few days, the labour leaders have been straining every nerve to prevent the men from going to work. They increased the number of volunteers, posted more pickets, enlisted women volunteers and held half a dozen meetings a day to persuade the men to refrain from going to work. The office-bearers of the Girni Kamgar Union to make the picketing still more effective decided to go themselves as pickets and, therefore, on Wednesday morning Mr. Deshpande selected Jam mill, Mr. Kandalker went to Sun mill and Mr. Randive to the Pralhad mill with red badges on their coats.

Mr. Deshpande felt tired by parading up and down the footpath shouting the men not to go inside the mill and stood near the mill gate. After about three minutes, while he was standing, Inspector Cooper of the Bhoiwada police station came and told Mr. Deshpande to move along. Mr. Deshpande refused to do so. Mr. Cooper once again warned him to move along and Mr. Deshpande having refused to do so, he was taken into custody for obstruction and marched to the police station. There he was asked to furnish a bail of Rs. 50 but Mr. Deshpande having refused to give one, he was immediately taken to the Dadar Police Court handcuffed.

MR. DESHPANDE'S COMPLAINT

At the police court he was charged with obstruction before Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Deshpande produced a letter before the Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police authorising two volunteers to picket each mill. Mr. Deshpande complained that to terrorise the strikers he was handcuffed and was publicly humiliated. Asked by the Magistrate if any body had complained against Mr. Deshpande standing or making any obstruction near the mill gate, Inspector Cooper replied in the negative. The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Deshpande and as soon as the news of his acquittal reached the ears of the strikers standing outside, they hailed it with shouts of "Victory to the Red Flag". They then marched on to the Union's office shouting the same slogan.

Wednesday again passed on with some cases of assaults on black-legs, volunteers and chowkidars employed by the mills. The Jubilee mill which was opened last week was closed down on Wednesday for want of sufficient men. The Crescent mill, too, was closed for the same reason. Apart from this there was no change in the situation.

TEXTILE DISPUTE

—:o:—

COURT OF INQUIRY TO MEET ON SATURDAY

A Gazette Extraordinary published on Wednesday contain the official notification constituting a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act.

(The names of the members of the Court and the Terms of Reference were given in our yesterday's issue).

The Gazette further states that the Court of Enquiry will meet at the Secretariat on Saturday next (6th inst.)

FOUR MORE MILL RE-START

—:o:—

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

BOMBAY, July 2.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"Owning to a breakdown of the tele phone the figures for yesterday could not bet compiled in timt. There was a drop of 1,400 men which has been practically recovered to-day, and the attendance is 86,924 men, and four more mills have re-started work. Picketing and intimidation at the chawls on an intense scale have been reported from many quarters."

INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 3.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"The number at work to-day has increased to 88,378."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 29th ulto. the total mortality 432 was 18 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1928 when the mortality was 457 and death rate 18.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 529 and death rate 21.5.

Out of the total deaths 134 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 31 attacks and 23 deaths as against 36 attacks and 27 deaths in the previous week. The number of live births registered during the week was 471 and compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1928 when the figure was 334 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 344.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA SAHAYAK COMMITTEE (BOMBAY).

The above committee's meeting will be held on Sunday (the 7th instant), at 8-30 p.m., at Seth Ranchhodbhai Raichand's place at Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, to consider the Audited statement of Accounts and to decide as to the disposal of funds on hand and to lay the same before the public meeting of the donors to be held subsequently thereafter.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations were invited for four seats vacant on the B. P. C. C. from this Committee, till the 30th of June 1929. The following three candidates having sent in their nominations they are declared duly elected. These are Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, N. J. Manjrekar and Miss Bachubai Wagle. One seat still remains vacant further nomination are invited before Friday, the 12th instant, upto 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's Office. In case of contest poll will be taken place on the 20th instant between 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Congress House.

LATE PROF. P. K. TELANG.

Under the joint auspices of The Saraswat Samuha, The Saraswat Brahmin Samaj; The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayyak Mandali, The Saraswat Deen-Vatsala Sangh, The Saraswat Co-operative Banking Society and The Kanara Saraswat Association, a meeting will be held at the "Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 9 a.m., on Sunday (the 7th instant), to express sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the late Prof. Pandharinath Kashinath Telang, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar will preside. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter. The meeting is open to the public.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Major A. P. Goldney, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play as per programme of music over-leaf at the Esplanade Bandsstand, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Weather Permitting:—

PROGRAMME.

1. March, Florentiner, Fucik; 2. Overture, My Old Stable Jacket, Bilton; 3. Valse Lente, Rouge et Noir, Lotter; 4. Selection, The Blue Mazurka, Lehar; 5. Deux, (a) My Pet, Nicholls, Morceau, (b) Shinaniki Da, Carlton; 6. Love Song, Cocheco, Reeves; 7. Valse, The Fairest in the Land, Ancliffe; 8. Selection, The Desert Song, Romberg; 9. Patrol, The Siamese, Lincks. God Save the King-Emperor.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.

At the seventh annual general meeting of the above Union held on 30th ulto., the following Office-bearers were elected and annual Report and Balance Sheet were adopted:—

President:—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President:—S. H. Jhabvala. General Secretary:—I. S. Patel. Assistant Secretary:—S. W. Gadker. and Treasurer:—E. M. Bahadurji.

Mr. Sayed Munawar presided over the meeting. Mr. I. S. Patel has filed a declaration as an Editor of the monthly paper called "Port Trust Kamagar" conducted by the Union.

MUSLIMS' HANDICAPS IN EDUCATION

—:o:—

WANTED MORE HIGH SCHOOLS

WELCOME ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

The following are extracts from the Welcome Address presented to His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday at 11 a.m. at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—

We, the Muslim Representative of Poona, take this opportunity of offering to Your Excellency and Her Ladyship, on behalf of our community, our most cordial welcome on your first official stay in the Capital of the Deccan as the Head of the administration of this Presidency. Your Excellency will permit us on this occasion to give expression to the feelings of devotion and loyal attachment, which the Muslim community has always and will, we trust ever cherish towards the Throne and Person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. We hope and pray that His Majesty will soon recover from his temporary illness and be able once again to take up his normal duties.

Your Excellency, we need hardly emphasise the critical juncture through which the Muslim community as a whole is passing at present. Your Excellency will admit that our community must ascertain the views of Government on the question affecting their interests. The Muslims have under the presidentship of His Highness Sir Aga Khan already formulated their demands at a representative Conference which was held at Delhi during last Christmas. We trust Your Excellency and Your Government will give effect to these demands in so far as it is possible to do so under the present constitution of India.

We are extremely grateful to Your Excellency's predecessor for giving effect to our recommendation in appointing a Muslim as the Education Minister and we trust this policy will continue so that Muslims will be helped in getting rid of the stigma of backwardness which is attached to their name in connection with question of education.

A further question to which we would invite Your Excellency's kind attention is the share which Mussalmans enjoy of posts in the Public Services. As Your Excellency is aware, Government has laid down a policy whereby a certain percentage of appointments in the various departments of Government should be filled by Muslims. We are constrained to say that so far Government have not fulfilled to the fullest extent the promise given by them in this respect. We are often told that Government is unable to carry out its intentions because suitable Muslim candidates are not forthcoming. We respectfully submit that we are in a position to supply as many qualified Mussalmans as Government would require from time to time. There is already a Committee in existence to which we are informed various departments of Government refer in case of vacancies. If Government do not succeed in getting candidates from this Committee, then we undertake on behalf of the Muslims to supply Government, Mussalmans with minimum qualifications required for various posts, and we hope Your Excellency's Government will take immediate steps to redress this grievance and remove once for all the heart-burnings and unpleasantness which now prevails in the minds of the members of our community.

Your Excellency, there is one point to which we wish to draw your special attention which we consider a great hindrance to the progress of Muslim education. We have at present Primary Urdu Schools in our Presidency, though that number is also not adequate. But there are not sufficient High Schools in the Presidency with the result that Muslim boys find it impossible to learn English through another vernacular. We hope Your Excellency's first step towards helping Muslim education will be to open one High School in every district of the Presidency. It is true that there is a Muslim Minister of Education, but he can do nothing without liberal financial help from Government for Muslim Education.

MUSLIM COUNCIL PARTY FORMED AT CALCUTTA

acceptance of office. A Paraja Party of 18 members was also formed at the same conference, consisting of 7 members of Moslem Legislators' Association and three members of the Moslem League.—Free Press.

7th JULY: NEXT BOYCOTT DAY

How Will You Observe It?

1. Organise F. C. B. propagan da parties to visit surrounding villages or localities.
2. Organise Nagar Kirtans and street propaganda.
3. Hawk Khadi in streets and from house to house.
4. Hold public meetings in every town and village and impress upon the people the impo rtance of carrying out the Congress constructive programme with special reference to the Boycott of Foreign Cloth.
5. Visit people in their homes, reason with them and take promises or pledges from them that they shall no longer use foreign cloth. Explain to them how every rupee spent on Khadi is distributed among the needy millions of India in their cottages.

You must
CARRY A NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT
INTENSIVELY & EFFECTIVELY
if you are to
VINDICATE THE NATION'S RESOLVE
before the year runs out
by
FORGING REAL SANCTIONS
for
INDIA'S BATTLE FOR SWARAJ.

MR. PURURSOTTAM V. MAVJI DEAD

—:o:—

WELL-KNOWN LOVER OF ART AND LITERATURE

We regret to announce the premature death of Raj Ratna Purushottam Visram Mavji which occurred at Poona on Tuesday night.

An ardent devotee of Art and great lover of literature, Sheth Purushottam was a well-known business man of Bombay.

The great fascination that he had for old Indian art and literature from his early life, grew as years advanced, with the result that he leaves behind him a unique collection of Indian art and sculpture and a fine library of rare and ancient books.

Mr. Purshottam was born of a respectable Bhatia family. After having passed his Matriculation examination, he commenced his business career in the very prime of his youth. By sheer force of hard labour deep insight, genial temper and winning manners he soon came to be considered as a leading businessman of this city.

He founded, twenty years ago, the Laxmi Art Printing Works at Byculla in Bombay, which has by its fine execution of artistic work, now won for itself an all-India reputation.

His novel on Shivaji, his articles in his own magazine "Suvarna-mala" and his vrious other articles published in the leading Gujarati magazines and art annuals, gave him a place among the prominent writers of Gujarat.

By his death Bombay has lost a shrewd business man, Gujarat a brilliant writer and India a man who could speak with some authority on her ancient art and culture.

He leaves behind him his widow, a son and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

We offer our sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

DRIVER CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR COLLISION

Mr. M. B. Mehta, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, figured as a complainant in a motor accident case, which came up for hearing on Wednesday before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay. The accused, Ramchandra Deoram, was charged with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Spencer, appeared for the prosecution.

According to the prosecution story, the accused, was driving car No. 3842, towards Chowpatti and his car violently dashed against a car stationed near the Christian Cemetary at Marine lines. After the collision, the accused's car violently dashed against Mr. Mehta's car, which was in front of the accused's car. The impact was so violent that Mr. Mehta's car turned completely round, and fell into the gutter.

The complainant, coming to know of the risk to which he was exposed, held fast to his seat, and thereby escaped from serious injuries However, the complainant received slight injuries on his head.

After the accident, the complainant asked the accused to go to the police station, and he consented but when the accused set his car in motion he went straight off to his master's place. Mr. Mehta then lodged a complaint with the police, as a result of which the accused was arrested.

On the evidence before the Court, the accused was found guilty on a charge of rash and negligent driving and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay visited the Yeravda Central Prison on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

—:o:—

MR. GREEN TAKES OVER CHARGE

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, July 2.

Mr. N. R. Green, Offg. Manager and Engineer-in Chief, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway has to-day taken over the charge of the Nawanagar State Tramway Department which upto now had worked as a separate Department independent of the Railway and has now been placed under the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway Administration.

The booking of passengers, etc. to Cutch via Jamnagar and Rozi Bandar, which was hitherto carried on in the Tramway Office near Bedi Gate has been started in Jamnagar Station Booking Office with a view to afford facilities to the passengers.

It is hoped the Railway Administration will now study the requirements of this route to Cutch and take measures that would tend to improve the facilities to passengers.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY YOUTHS

The Tilak Memoral Fund Committee appeals to the youth of Bombay to help it in the collection of funds by volunteering for house to house collection. Ticket books can be had from (1) Brahman Sabha, Girgaon or (2) Mr. S. L. Silam, 2nd Kamatipura Lane or (3) Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe, Dadar.

EXIT MAJOR POGSON?

—:o:—

WATER DIVINER'S POST TO BE ABOLISHED

We understand that the Government of Bombay contemplate the abolition of the post of Major Pogson, the Water Diviner to the Presidency. Strong protests have frequently been made in the Bombay Legislative Council and outside against the continuance of the post.

"HINDUSTAN REVIEW"

—:o:—

The "Hindustan Review" which was founded by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha at Allahabad, in July 1900, as a monthly, was being printed as a quarterly at Calcutta since October 1922. It was due to the fact that Mr. Sinha had to sever connection, as editor, with the periodical in 1921, on his appointment to the Executive Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Since the expiry of his term of office he has resumed his connection with the "Hindustan Review," and it has now been brought back to Allahabad from where it will continue to appear as a monthly with its issue of July next. The office of the "Review" is located at 15 Edmonstone Road.

A GENEROUS DONATION

—:o:—

A Mysore correspondent writes:—

A generous donation of Rs. 5,000 has been given for purposes of education, by Mr. G. Srinivasa Josyer, Palace Rytwic, and father of Mr. G R Josyer, M.A., FR.ES, Mysore. The City Municipality receives Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of constructing a much-needed school building in the name of the grandfather of the donor, and Rs. 1,000 is being given to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, as an endowment for the encouragement of Vedic studies.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION

DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR GEORGE RAINY.

Sir George Rainy, Member for Commerce and Railways, Government of India, met on Wednesday, a deputation of the Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) at the Custom House, Bombay. The leader of the deputation, Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy, in the course of his speech said:—

"In our letter dated 18th January 1929 addressed to your Government and to the Local Government of this Province in relation to the Government scheme for the establishment of the All-India Accountancy Board we have given expression to our views on the subject. We would very respectfully urge upon Government that the introduction of the proposed legislation may now be expedited as it has already taken much time and as the views of Local Governments must be in the hands of the Government of India by now.

REMOVAL OF PROFESSIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

We hope that the proposed scheme will be so drafted that it may not create any distinctions between any classes of Professional Accountants who are recognised at present under the laws of this country as we are firmly of opinion that the whole profession in this country should be consolidated under the proposed scheme. In this connection, we respectfully draw the attention of Government to the present unfortunate state of affairs of the Accountancy Profession in Great Britain where registration is still not within the range of practical politics.

Election of Accountancy Boards:—We believe in the principle of election, and not of nomination, as regards the appointment of Accountant-members of the All-India and Local Accountancy Boards and to ensure fairplay and justice to the three classes of Professional Accountants at present recognised in this country we would have them equally represented on these Boards. We would also urge the claim of this Society, which is the foremost body of recognised Professional Accountants in India, for the election of members on the Central and Local Accountancy Boards for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 22 of our letter referred to above.

ADMISSION BY EXAMINATION TESTS.

"We are also emphatically of opinion that admission to the profession should be by the straight and rigid paths of examination and professional training and experience combined. It is absolutely necessary for the status and dignity of the Accountancy Profession that no other test whatever but the examination test be recognised in India as in other civilised countries for the determination of the professional qualifications of aspiring Registered Accountants. We have already set forth our views in this matter in paragraph 16 of our letter of the 18th January 1929 referred to above to which we beg to draw your particular attention."

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 6PTS UP

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.

Previous Closing Rate	18.53
To-day's Opening Rate	18.49
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.59
Difference	plus .06

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 3.

Previous Closing Rate	9.68
To-day's Opening Rate	9.71
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.69
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 3.

Silver Ready	23	15	6
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	0	0
Lower	0	1	0

Market decreased by the sellers of India and China.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 3.

First Settlement	54	9	0
Second Settlement	54	7	0
Third Settlement	54	7	0

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929.

King's Speech

—:o:—

The absence of any reference to India in the King's speech may disappoint those who, incapable of anything better, hang on Ministers' words or gestures of condescension; but Indians of any mettle will be unconcerned. The latter may even confess to a feeling of relief that the deliberate non-reference to India makes the situation in England a little more intelligible to them and helps them better to adjust their relations to England. Mr. MacDonald's speech itself throws some light on that situation. His only explanation of the omission of India in the King's speech is that "exploration was still proceeding". This is unconvincing, as there are several matters in the speech which are necessarily under exploration. He could well have stated in the speech he prepared for His Majesty what progress, if any, the exploration had made, whether it was in the right and safe direction, and whether he had espied the rocks ahead. The plain fact is the Premier of England feared to make a reference to India in the Speech from the Throne. To put the matter most charitably, he felt he could not make any reference to India without mentioning the Royal Commission, about whose reception in India he at least had no illusions. He would then have to say certain things about the Commission which he said in his own speech but which, if put in the King's mouth, would bring upon him and his Ministry the wrath of the Conservatives. He thought more of the interests of his party than of justice to India.

In his own speech Mr. MacDonald could not but admit that "influential opinion in India had not been favourable" to the Commission. One would have thought that a Labour Premier, who had lectured often on Self-determination, would promptly state after making the admission what steps he proposed to take to make influential opinion favourable to the Commission. But he did nothing of the kind. He superfluously reminded India that, whatever her own opinion about the Commission might be, it "had the unanimous assent of all parties in Britain", as if to suggest archly that all parties in Britain would continue to support the Commission to the last. This was hardly a fitting preliminary to an appeal to "the representatives of Indian opinion to reopen the doors of their minds and consider whether they may now come to help us give a happy and beneficial solution of this very difficult question". We would hasten to assure the Premier that all Indians would heartily appreciate the tone of cordiality in his appeal, so refreshingly different from the insolent manner of Birkenheads and Wintertons. But the situation is too serious to be mended by mere sweet words. Has the Premier any idea of making Indians' co-operation with the British honourable? If he has any, he has given no hint of it. Instead he says coolly: "Surely with the experience they (Indians) have had of the working of that Commission, they might reconsider a situation which was so promising that, if well handled by everybody concerned, was going to bring so much peace and happiness and dignity to India itself."

Now this is hardly fair to India or to Mr. MacDonald himself. It is as much as to say to Indians: "I admit you boycotted the Commission. Yet it has gone on and will go on with our unanimous support. Now, with this experience, you may know better than to continue the boycott." As a matter of fact India's experience is much more bitter than Mr. MacDonald has made it out to be. It is notorious that the so-called Joint Free Conference has been all along a farce, as has been amply demonstrated by the recent disclosures of Sir Sankaran Nair himself, which Sir John Simon has not challenged. Sir Sankaran stated that the members of the Central Committee had no knowledge of either the views of the members of the Commission or of the lines on which the Commissioners were likely to report and that the Commission had "refrained from any expression of views holding that their duty was to report to the King, the Cabinet and Parliament". Such a procedure is not only intolerable to Indians, but is also utterly inconsistent with the expectations of Mr. MacDonald himself. For he said at the time of the appointment of the Commission:—

> "I hope the intention is.....to go to India and to see at once our colleagues appointed by the Indian Legislature, to get their statements, to exchange views with them, to negotiate with them,—as a matter of fact to regard them just as honourable members would regard honourable members from this side of the House sitting on the same Committee, using their common experience and common intelligence and common ideas for the purpose of producing the very best report a Committee can produce."

As a matter of fact the exchange of views between the Commission and the Committee has been only one-sided. The Premier is expecting too much when he asks Indians to co-operate with the Commission. It is enough to assure him that Nationalist India will not participate in anything but a genuine Round Table Conference.

Mr. Baldwin's few remarks on India have a significance of their own. After insisting that "it was essential that the country should face the world united", he added: "The most difficult question for settlement would arise from the Indian Statutory Commission's Report, which would be the supreme acid and ultimate test." The plain hint is that the Conservatives will not allow the Labour Government to go farther than the Commission. And the trend of Mr. MacDonald's speech is that he is not the man to ignore the hint. It behoves Indians, too, to take the hint and prepare themselves for an inevitable conflict. It is true that the Congress offer remains open for a few months more. But it is necessary for the Congress to be forewarned and to plan out in good time the programme of action to be adopted if its offer is not accepted in time

Forging Ahead

—:o:—

The Nanking Government in China is forging ahead. It feels confident now that it can not only establish internal order in the country as the head of a hegemony of republican Governments, it can also take in hand the establishment of a strong navy. It has reasonable chances of doing this, having succeeded in concluding a naval agreement with Britain. The agreement enables it to secure the services of British naval instructors for training its own nationals for the Chinese navy and to equip this navy with a number of vessels constructed in Britain. The present Chinese naval units consist only of some antiquated gunboats. The Sino-British naval agreement will be a commercially profitable proposition for Britain, but if China desires to secure real benefit from it, she must arrange on a satisfactory basis, for the financial liquidation of the debts she will owe to Britain for the imported ships. If she does not take care to be alive to this necessity, there will begin again the vicious circle of foreign loans and foreign intervention to secure payment of the loans.

The Court of Enquiry

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have just announced the personnel of the Court of Enquiry which will commence on Saturday its investigation into the exact nature of the dispute between the mill-owners and the workers which led to the calling of the General Strike. The personnel is a satisfactory one though we do not see any reason why a High Court judge from another province should have been asked to preside over the enquiry when a judge of our own High Court would, as Sir Charles Fawcett did, have performed the duty quite as well. However, the importation of a President from another province will, we have no doubt, serve the purpose of emphasizing the fact, which Government themselves are apt to ignore, as is clear from their callous refusal to give adequate tariff protection to it, that any harm done to the textile industry is a harm done not only to this Presidency but to the whole country. The selection of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram is evidently an additional evidence of the desire of the Government to secure an impartial and dispassionate consideration of the conflicting claims of the mill-owners and the workers. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan is the only non-official member of the Committee and no better selection could have been made. He won the confidence of the litigants and the appreciation of the Bar by his work on the High Court Bench and we have no doubt he will be a tower of strength to the Committee. We trust both the mill-owners and the leaders of the workers will enthusiastically co-operate with the Court the outcome of whose work, we hope, will be to secure a satisfactory settlement of the dispute and the restoration of harmonious relations between the mill-owners and their employees.

Well-Deserved Rebuke

—:o:—

In his latest annual report, the Director-General of the Hyderabad State Police had levelled strong criticism against the judicial administration of the State. He accused it of leniency and lethargy and he deplored its disregard of the difficulties of the Police in bringing up offenders to trial. The Director-General, a European official, had a "grouse" also against the system of keeping the judicial and the executive functions apart, a healthy reform which people in British India are vainly trying to secure. The Hyderabad High Court administers a well-deserved rebuke in its annual report to the author of these criticisms. It rightly observes that the system of keeping the judicial and executive functions apart deserves to be retained "if only because of the independence it confers on the judiciary." We should say that such independence is of the greatest value in promoting in the minds of the citizens a respect for law and a belief in the impartiality of justice. The Hyderabad High Court tears to shreds the charges of leniency and dilatoriness in despatch of work made against the judicial administration of the State. Its remark that long duration adjournments are due sometimes "to the inability of the prosecution to produce witnesses on the day fixed" is an eloquent commentary upon the dilatory methods of its critics.

Culpable Nelgect

—:o:—

Addressing the Calcutta Rotary Club recently on "Public Health in India," Mr. G. Bransby Williams, late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, made some remarks which need to be remembered. He said: "As regards any serious improvement in the health of the inhabitants of this Empire, the results of British administration have been to a great extent a failure, and it must be regretfully admitted that there has been no advance in India in this respect comparable with the reduction in mortality and disease which has been so remarkable during recent years in Great Britain and other civilised countries." We admit that the neglect of sanitation by the people themselves is deplorable. But Government's responsibility in the matter is much the greater, as their bureaucratic rule and complete control of the national finances leaves little room for private enterprise on an appreciable scale.

"UNCLE SHAM"

Being the Strange Tale of a Civilisation Run Amok

REPLY TO KATHERINE MAYO

UNCLE SHAM. By Kanhaya Lal Gauba. Published by The Times Publishing Company, Lahore. Price Rs. Pp 214.

About two years back, Miss Katherine Mayo published her "Mother India". It was a bad book, a damnable lie: that perhaps was the reason why it swept through edition after edition. No book on India written within living memory has been read with greater avidity, none discussed with greater acerbity. The indisputable fact was that this book, in spite of its patent one-sidedness, hurt us; it hurt us so much that some of us squealed with pain. The easiest way to ruin the publication would have been not to buy it at all; but everybody bought it, most of us read it, a few thought over it, none ignored it. It was a tocsin alike to the rebels of our order and to

> "The idiot who praises in enthusiastic tone
> All centuries but this and every country but his own."

MEETING ON HER OWN LEVEL.

When the first craze was over, some persons of a more belligose disposition than others took to writing replies retorts, counter-indictments. But the trick was done and second-hand tricks, specially in these matters, do not pay. It was not possible to beat the sex-obsessed spinster at her own game for the plain and simple reason that the game was all played up, played up for what it was worth. On this side, moreover, the thing was over-done. Every Tom, Dick and Harry imagined that he was eminently well qualified to indulge in an acrimonious essay in penmanship. The result was that every one lost faith in these hackneyed performances. There were, of course, exceptions: Lajpat Rai's book was one of these; it was however pitched on far too high a note of idealism to be an effective rejoinder to the muck and filth of "Mother India". Mr. Ranga Iyer's "Father India", hastily patched up, was a lugubrious mate to its senior spouse. No one has so far met Miss Mayo on her own level except Mr. Kanhaya Lal Gauba, the erstwhile lover of a little Boston girl and the writer of this admirable book.

THE GREASY SPOT.

It is, indeed, arguable that these things do not serve any useful purpose. These replies are just like explanations between friends: your friends either understand you or they do not understand you; in one case, explanations are superfluous, in another not worth the troubles. The latter kind of friends are not worth the tribulations of a reconquest. But Mr. Gauba seems to think otherwise: he has sat down and written a well-documented thesis, has set down extraordinary and incredible facts, supported by evidence of American make. He has measured Uncle Sham, the alleged moral giant of our times. The tape he has used is of American manufacture, the method he has followed is of American origin. Uncle Sham has been measured—and the moral giant has turned out to be a dwarf of conspicuous angularities! In the very expressive if somewhat inelegant phraseology of Margot Asquith, there is a big greasy spot in the bed of our good old Uncle Sham!!

A TACTICIAN.

Mr. Gauba is evidently a tactician of the first order: he has copied Miss Mayo with a vengeance, but the copy has been brought out after a sufficient lapse of time to make it possible for the readers to forget the exact outlines of the original. limitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but neither Miss Mayo nor the American people have any reason to feel gratified at Mr. Gauba's tribute. There are a few things in which we do not like our opponents to copy us and our method of offensive is one of these things. Mr. Gauba has done his work far too well: his style possesses an incisive crispness which Miss Mayo even in her best vein has never equalled. While the American bears the brand of prejudiced partisanship on every line of her writings, Mr. Gauba manages to preserve a delightful cynicism which arrests our attention if it does not convince our reason. The book itself is admirably illustrated with cartoons and chapter-headings of appropriate design, though the photographs seem too much like the poses on the front page of a patent medicine pamphlet. The general get-up is an admirable affair and if Mr. Gauba deserves credit for his intriguing researches, the "Times Press" of Lahore has even a greater claim on our attention for its fine workmanship. A more admirably brought out publication has seldom seen the light of day through an Indian press.

A DAMNING INDICTMENT.

It would hardly be proper to forestall the effect of "Uncle Sham" on the reader's mind by giving here a summary of this thought-provoking commentary on American life and manners of the present day. It is sufficient to say that we are carried by the writer through the welter of American politics, its boss-ridden democracy; through Ku Klux Klan devilry and through the despicable tale of Negro lynching; through the life of the alleged virgin and through the filthy record of American co-education; through evidence of abortions, prostitution in various forms and crimes of which it would be blasphemy to speak; through the shameful commercialization of the Church of God and through the Chicago experiment in anarchy; through the farce of Prohibition laws—if the

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

Arduous Task.

The King's Speech which opened the new Parliamentary session indicates that the MacDonald Government will concentrate immediate attention on two most difficult problems, both international in their aspect and both destined, if solved satisfactorily, to change the entire foreign policy of Britain. The new Government hope to ensure an early reduction of armaments throughout the world. They have already opened negotiations with the American Government on the question of naval disarmament and in this endeavour they will not be seriously opposed by the Tories who dislike taking the odium of being stigmatised as the obstructors of any scheme ensuring all round reduction. They will fight the Labour Government on details but not on the principle. As regards the other important question, the resuming of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet, the Tory attitude is sure to be doctrinaire and unbending.

If You Behave.

The capitalist bosses who dominate the Tory Party would dearly like to have a commerrial understanding between the British and the Soviet Governments, but a political understanding with Moscow still remains anathema to them. A political understanding means necessarily easier and unrestrained opportunities for the British and Russian people to come to know one another better and this is a possibility repellent to Tory ideas of what is good for the British working classes and for the British Empire. The Tory Press is already busy drawing the Soviet administration in the blackest colours. Mr. Baldwin's warning in his speech outlining the Conservative attitude to the new Government that a certain amount of self-control was required on both sides of the House will be interpreted to mean by the Tory Press that the Opposition will, with the help of the Liberal Imperialists, allow the new Government to continue in office, only if it behaves properly.

Hindu Story of Creation.

In his inaugural address to the Bombay Geographical Society on Sunday last, Prof. H. L. Kaji pointed out that the Hindu Puranic story of the creation, divested of its poetic imagery, "corresponded closely to what modern Science had to tell us in that respect." It is fairly well known and very interesting to note that the Hindu traditional Avatars or Incarnations, of the Fish, the Tortoise, the Boar, the Lion-man, the Dwarf, etc. fairly correspond to the stages in the evolution of man from the earliest types of life. Prof. Kaji fully explained this striking resemblance and also remarked: "How the earth was at first a blazing globe, how it came to be covered with the hydrosphere and invested with the atmosphere, how the first hot rain fell—all this was related in the Puranas no less clearly than in the theories of Laplace and others. The Swarga of Indra could be identified with Kashmir, the Kingdom of Brahma with the Pamir Plateau, the territories of Shiva with the mountain lands of Tibet and the Himalayas, and the Vaikuntha of Vishnu with the civilised Empire of the Celestials—China." All this is very interesting indeed and a challenge to research scholars.

Beware of Sycophants.

The woes of the "depressed" classes it is impossible to exaggerate and only a few of them were set forth at the huge public meeting held last week in Bombay. The real problem before the "depressed" classes is how to ameliorate their lot with what little aid they can get from those among the caste Hindus and others who are sympathetic and from Government. In this connection it is necessary to strike the note of warning that it is dangerous to rely on Government alone or needlessly to alienate the caste Hindus by quizzing them indiscriminately. It is also harmful to ask Government to nominate one or two members of the "depressed" classes on this or that body. In most cases such nominees subserviently represent only their masters, the Government, rather than their community. Even direct representation on communal lines will do the community more harm than good. It is not with the aid of the direct representatives of the "depressed" classes that the Corporation has safeguarded the right of the "untouchable" children to use common water pots in municipal schools. Dr. Ambedkar gave the "depressed" classes the soundest advice when he asked them to rely on themselves and develop a non-communal outlook.

A Thought For The Day.

"The fundamental law which constitutes the raison d'etre of a reform movement is the law of continuous adjustment and constant adaptability to environment."

MR. SACHCHIDANAND SINHA.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT POLICY

Premier pleads for better Anglo-American understanding

NEW AGREEMENT TO SUBSTITUTE DAWES PLAN

Conditions for recognition of Russia

LONDON, July 2.

All speakers in the debate on the address referred with thankfulness at the recovery of the King whom the Labourite Snell moving the address in reply to the King's Speech, described as not merely Sovereign but friend and chief servant of his people. Mr. Baldwin thoroughly approved of Mr. MacDonald's reported intention of visiting America because both the countries suffered through the absence of personal intercourse between statesmen.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. MacDonald said the Government's two dominating concerns were unemployment and social betterment, and Peace and Security by cordial co-operation between Nations. A better understanding with America and essential to the latter. He would make a definite statement later as regards arrangement for himself visiting America. He added that conversations hitherto had been purely of a preliminary and exploratory character. The recent relations between the two countries which he hoped would co-operate in all good causes in the world had not been too happy. Both were determined to change that Mr. MacDonald assured the country that no time was being lost. Government was anxious to build its disarmament policy upon the Kellogg Pact. Both Governments would seek immediate co-operation of other great naval Powers, but a preliminary Anglo-American understanding was essential to success.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

Referring to the proposed reparations Conference of Governments, Mr. MacDonald said the immediate question to be settled was the date and place of the Conference for which Great Britain had suggested London a definite statement on this subject was at present impossible. The Dawes Plan must be replaced by some new agreement. He had often felt that Great Britain's meticulous rectitude in fulfilling her obligations had not been recognised as they should be. "We are bearing the burdens which in strict rectitude and relation to the capacity of others, should not be imposed on us". (Labourite Cheers) We shall go back on none of our contracts (ironical Opposition cheers)—but we shall, in future arrangements, not forget that the just business interests of our nation cannot be sacrificed" (Labourite cheers).

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET.

Replying to a question with regard to the conditions on which Russia would be recognised Mr. MacDonald said that the conditions remained as had been laid down in a published despatch. Government stood by those conditions.

SAFEGUARDING.

Turning to Home affairs, Mr. MacDonald said that as regards safeguarding they, on coming into office, had received report on the wool industry which they proposed to publish: but did not intend to put it into operation. They also proposed to treat as deadletter the White Paper detailing conditions for establishing safeguarding enquiries. The electorate had just expressed its overwhelming opposition to protective duties, and Government did not intend to renew the existing safeguarding duties, and reserved the right oo repeal hem before the statutory period of their operation had expired. The action as regards coal selds coul not long be delayed, and Government were consulting all interests with a view to producing measures which would not be a temporay patchwork, but would put the industry on uptodate and efficient footing.

A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Referring to a paragraph in the Kings' speech on the subject of elections, Mr. MacDonald said that Government stood for a constitutional democracy. He doubted whether some developments such as relaying speeches to twenty to thirty constituencies made for democratic security There was also the question of the representative result of elections. Some favoured second ballots and some proportional representation. The terms of reference of the proposed enquiry, therefore would be wide and comprehensive.

NO RIVALRY WITH OTHER PARTIES.

MacDonald concluded by saying that Government recognised that it would be in a minority of other sections of House combined to defeat it. Therefore the Government's work must be done largely in a spirit of consultation rather than of rivalry

COMMONS ADJOUANED.

The House of Commons adjourned debate on the Adress after the speech by Mr. MacDonald.

THE KING'S SPEECH

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, July 3.

The Press comment on the King's Speech reflects the spirit which characterised the reception accorded to Labour's victory at the polls, namely, to give them fairplay and a chance to work out its policy.

The "Daily Herald" says the programme is a very good beginning in the vast task of rebuilding which faces Labour, but it is only the beginning.

The "Daily Mail" says it is an ambitious programme, but the wording inspires the hope that the Ministers will look before they leap.

The "Morning Post" "gratefully acknowledges" that it is not such a profession as we should expect from a Socialist Cabinet.

The "Daily Express" declares that the speech is mainly negative and indefinite and the national judgment remains in suspense.

The "Times" expresses the opinion that the document as a whole will raise little contention.—Reuter.

GREAT PATRIOT AND FRIEND OF POOR

(Continued from page 1.)

moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense of grief and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. B. F. Madon, whose deep patriotism, selfless service in the industrial, agriculture and economic activities of the country, exemplary character and above all innate gentility endeared him to all who came in contact with him. The meeting further places on record its sense of the irreparable loss the country in general and the city of Bombay in particular has suffered by Mr. Madon's death and sends its respectful condolences to the members of his family."

OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS WRITINGS.

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting, Mr. H. P. Mody said the tribute paid by a man like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to the revered memory of the late lamentable Mr. Madon was perhaps the just measure of the loss the country had suffered by the death of one who combined in himself profound learning with a thorough grasp of the practical. A meeting like this would hardly have been possible a few years ago when the political struggle in this country was a privilege of the few. It was only when their political struggle had proceeded apace that they had come to realize the immense importance and proper appreciation of the economic problems which were staring them in the face. It was then that men like late Mr. Madon began to come into their own. With assiduity and persistence all his own, Mr. Madon attacked the policy of Government for a number of years. At first his writings appealed to a small band of students, but gradually they forced themselves upon the minds of the public. The lucidity of thought and utterance which characterised all that he said and did was a remarkable asset with him. For ordinary men economic theory was a veritable terror. With his remarkable lucidity of expression late Mr. Madon had reduced that economic theory to a simple and easily understandable proposition. If lucidity of thought and expression was the outstanding characteristic of his writings modesty was the dominating characteristic of his personality. He afforded a rare example of simplicity and self-effacement. (Applause). In whatever he did he studiously kept himself in the background. He hated self-advertisement. He was both a student and a teacher all his life. It was in recognition of a personality and life such as his that they could see at the meeting a truly remarkable spectacle of glorious tributes of praise from all parts of the country.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS PERSONALITY.

Mr. D. F. Khaitan of Calcutta, seconding the resolution, remarked that it was not the language of convention if he said that this was the saddest occasion on which he ever had to take part in a public meeting. Late Mr. Madon was his "Guru" in all economic matters. Mr. Madon cared neither for self-advertisement nor self-glorification. His motto was the service of the masses of the country. He believed that on the prosperity of the masses depended the prosperity of the country as a whole. The speaker had heard from very reliable sources that late Mr. Madon was offered the membership of the Legislative Assembly but he had graciously refused that offer saying that his work was in the study room and not in the Assembly. He was also offered the presidentship of the Indian Merchants' Chamber but that also he refused as he said he did not aspire to any higher position than the one he held. The place of such a sincere servant of the country was very difficult to be filled.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Mayor of Bombay, supporting the resolution, said he was perfectly confident that he was voicing the sentiments of all the citizens when he said that Bombay had become decidedly poorer by the death of Mr. Madon. Late Mr. Madon was an highly intellectual and cultured gentleman. Even the most highly placed men in the public life of this country were glad to be guided by the late Mr. Madon. Certainly India would be richer if she had more sons of the calibre and the sincerity of purpose of Mr. Madon. (Cheers.)

GROWING NATIONAL AWAKENING.

Mr. Manu Subedar, further supperting the resolution, observed that he wished to associate himself with the tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. Madon from his own standpoint as others before him had done from theirs. He agreed with Mr. Mody that a few years back it would not have been possible to hold a public meeting like this. It was made possible only because there was a growing national awakening in the country. Out of those who brought about this national awakening the most prominent had been taken away from their midst. The gap in the public life created by the untimely death of Mr. Madon was very difficult to be filled. Everybody knew that the late Mr. Madon was the greatest watch-dog of the country in mattters economic and financial.

PT. MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who had attended the meeting even in his physical indisposition said that he had attended it because he felt it his duty to do so. Late Mr. Madon was the noblest son of the Motherland. (Applause.) In him they had lost one of the most patriotic men the country had ever produced. Proceeding, the speaker observed that he was taken aback by the apologies offered by the previous speakers for holding a public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Madon. He did not know any man in the country whose loss would be deplored more than that of the late Mr. Madon. He had made a deep study of the financial and economic problems of this country. He could see with an eye of the eagle the evil consequences of the 18d. ratio. The speaker could not express his personal grief at the passing away of so noble a friend of his as Mr. Madon.

He had lost in him a personal friend to whom he could always look for advice in economic and financial matters. It would be a long time before they could find any man possessing such an amount of knowledge of the most complex problems of finance and exchange as the late Mr. Madon. It was not the volume of work alone or the length of service that determined the late Mr. Madon's claim to their admiration and reverence but it was the quality of his service and work. Mr. Madon was the soul of the Indian Currency League when that League was first started. They owed to late Mr. Madon infinitely more than what was said at the meeting. In the matter of ratio he had rendered a service to this country which nobody could properly requite. The speaker suggested to the organisers of the meeting the publication of a short biography of the late Mr. Madon. "Let the history of his life and work" he added, "be a source of inspiration to the younger generation of the country."

The resolution was then put to vote. It was unanimously carried all standing in their places as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:

"This meeting, resolves, in grateful appreciation of his valuable and sterling services to the economic advancement of the country, to raise a suitable Memorial to Mr. Madon and hereby appoints the following Committee to collect funds and take all other necessary steps for carrying out this resolution viz. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. H. A. Lalji and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. Jamnadas said he was one of those who learnt at the feet of Mr. Madon whose death he considered a personal loss. Mr. Madon was a leader to the speaker, a brother, guide, philosopher and friend. He consulted Mr. Madon at various times on a different questions. To what extent his knowledge extended would be found from the fact that among the subjects he consulted Mr. Madon also included protection, free trade, finance, excise, land revenue, income-tax, custom, municipal finance, postage, salt, insurance, shipping, railways, electric power, co-operation, banking, and cotton, etc. On all these questions he was always ready to give up to date information held in civilized and progressive countries. Recently, he joined Prabhat mill's directorate and in a few months he mastered the technique of the mill industry which baffled the experts who had given many years of their lives in the trade. He felt so much on the exchange and currency questions that his heart bled at the loss sustained by the agriculturists. His fight on the ratio question was the economic battle of Panipat and his name would be memorable landmark in the economic history of India. Only on the question of ratio Mr. Madon had spent Rs. 20,000 from his personal pocket in agitation and printing of the literature to educate the masses. India could never repay the debt of gratitude.

CONTRIBUTION TO MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. Jamnadas then announced that Rs. 7,200 had been promised towards the memorial fund which included Rs. 1,000 from Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Messrs. Tata and Sons Ltd., and Mr. Walchand Hirachand had promised Rs. 500 each. He hoped that the Government of Bombay would contribute in appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Madon. In England the Labour Government had conferred peerage upon a prominent member of the Opposition and in India Mr. Madon should have been knighted. He, however, expressed a hope that the Viceroy, the Government of Bombay and the Hon. the Finance Member to the Government of India would contribute towards the memorial fund. The fund would be ntilized for the purpose of Madon's Economic lectures to keep green his valuable work rendered to the country.

Mr. Lalji Naranji seconded the resolution and said Mr. Madon worked with him for ten years in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and though Mr. Madon was vice-chairman and the speaker was the chairman Mr. Madon was really speaking, his guide. Mr. Madon's opinions on currency and exchange were invaluable to the Chamber.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Mr. J. K. Mehta speaking as one who worked under him said Mr. Madon was a giant among men and a hero among nations. During the ratio question Mr. Madon travelled among agriculturists and Mr. Mehta had to accompany him to many districts in Gujerat and said from personal experience that Mr. Madon not only convinced the poor agrieulturists in simple and easy language but felt for them and actually shed tears for their losses.

Mr. Mavji Govindji spoke on the saintly character of Mr. Madon.

MR. MADON AS A WRITER.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that he was sure the glowing tributes paid to the late Mr. Madon by the previous speakers had overwhelmed them with the sense of the tragic suppression of Indian talent and genius which was the inevitable concominant of foreign rule in the country. But for their political slavery they would that day be paying honour not to one who had ended his life as the most formidable but helpless critic of the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India but to one of the most briliant Finance Member of a self-governing India. Mr. Brelvi then referring to journalistic activities of Mr. Madon said that through his numberless contributions to the Press Mr. Madon had done more than any other single individual to educate the public regarding sound views on currency and exchange. He had not only the expert's firm grasp of the intricacies of the subject he handled, but he had also, what many experts on currency and exchange, lacked, the ability to make what he wrote interesting as well as clear to the average reader.

IGNORANCE OF THE EDUCATED.

They could not better perpetuate his memory than by carrying on his work with greater vigour and success. They had to contend against two varieties of ignorance. There was first the appalling ignorance of those whom they patronisingly called the "Masses" and there was again the ignorance if he might be permitted to say so, of the educated. The ignorance of the people was at the root of most, if not all, their national troubles and for it they had to be thankful to their most angelic Government. When he referred to the ignorance of the educated he referred, of course, to the unfortunate fact that the majority of the educated were either completely innocent of any acquaintance with the A.B.C. of currency and exchange or had the proverbially little but dangerous learning about it. It was this ignorance which was in no small measure, responsible for the "Organised Loot" of the Haileyan regime and for the establishment of the Blackettian Ratio the disastrous aftermath of which they were witnessing in the Civil War between the mill-owners and the workers in their city. They, therefore, could not better honour the memory of Mr. Madon than by concerting measures to combat the ignorance of the educated as well as the uneducated regarding currency and exchange the right or wrong manipulation of which spelt prosperity or ruin to the country.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha pointed out that all the trouble in the country was due to the economic problem. It was no use asking Government to increase import duty on cloth as the real cause was 18 pence ratio. He urged the mill-owners to revive the Currency League.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Madon, and other members of the family."

Mr. B. N. Karanjia seconded the resolution after which it was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mr. G. K. Deodhar and seconded by Mr. E. G. Currimbhoy. It was unanimously carried. This done the proceedings of the meeting came to a close.

DR. TAGORE RETURNS TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is expected to reach Madras from Penang today or to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

GOVT. HAS LOST HOLD ON MASSES

Dr. Nunan Advocates Stringent Measures

EVIDENCE BEFORE RIOTS COMMITTEE

Further evidence was recorded by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it reassembled at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning. Lt.-Col. J. A. M. Bannerman, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was the first witness examined, stated that he was the Office Commanding troops in Bombay during the February riots. The witness declared that to his knowledge no complaint was made by the public regarding the part played by the military. He added that during the riots there was good co-operation among the Military, the Police and the Honorary Magistrates. In his opinion, water-hose would not serve any useful purpose in dispensing a mob. He had no objection to tear gas being used as an experimental measure. The witness drew attention to the fact that during the riots no attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements for the troops. Sweepers could not be available owing to the danger of the riots. If this state of affairs would have continued for a longer period there was likelihood of an epidemic breaking out. He also suggested that more comforts should be provided for the military troops working under such an extraordinary strain.

THE MAIN CAUSE.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole stated, in his evidence, that he was a member of the Peace Committee and as such he was moving in various parts of the city during the riots. The main cause of these riots was, according to him, the kidnapping scare. Replying to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, the witness remarked that the kidnapping scare must have been started by some fertile brain obviously with the intention of bringing Pathans into hatred. The Pathans were chased both by Hindus and Muslims in the initial stage of the disturbance. Proceeding, the witness observed that there was no tension between the two communities so far as the educated classes were concerned. Only Mawali elements in both the communities made for the tension. He suggested the formation of Ward Committees as a preventive measure against the outbreak of communal riots. Such Ward Committees, he added, could do a lot of good. Asked about his present activities, he said he was helping such of the workers as wanted to resume work. Replying to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, the witness observed that it was not possible for a man like him holding moderate views as he did, to attend the meetings of the Red Flag Union. He told the Committee that the Communist movement was being introduced by the Red Flag Union. There was a growing tendency among the people, he added, not to believe in the Government.

WHO CREATED THE TENSION?

Mr. Syed Munavar, in his evidence, stated that he was a social worker, a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council and a representative of the Corporation on the Port Trust. He admitted that there was tension between the lower strata of Hindus and Muslims in Bombay and elsewhere. It was, in his opinion, due to controversial questions such as playing of music before the mosque and others. There were certain extreme communalists both among Hindus and Muslims. It was they who created this communal tension.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness stated that some of the Labourite group, especially men like Messrs. Dange, Nimbkar, Jogalekar, Bradley and Spratt, were known to be Communists. According to his estimate there were 75,000 workers in the north of the city who were imbued with communistic principles. It was common knowledge that revolutionary ideas were being instilled into the minds of the workers in a variety of ways. Proceeding, he said he had heard reports that a number of Red Flag Union volunteers were in the habit of visiting the chawls and intimidating the workers. He had no personal knowledge about this alleged intimidation.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness said there were no communal riots in Bombay since 1893 and naturally the police could not be expected to anticipate that the disturbance would so suddenly assume such a grave aspect. They were not, therefore, adequately prepared to meet the situation which went beyond all calculations.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon of Bombay, examined said Government ought to take action against people making exciting speeches calculated to increase communal tension.

The Chairman: Can Government take such action?

Witness: If they cannot, they must get out.

NO HOLD ON MASSES.

The witness admitted that Government had lost its hold on the mass mind. It was called a satanical, dishonest and tyrannical Government and all sorts of things. A time had come when Government must reassert themselves and enforce law and order with a firm hand. The matters had reached a stage in India when any Englishman could come here and make a decent living by abusing Government. He would have a law passed that no Englishman should be allowed to make any speech in India until he had been at least two years in this country and until he knew the difference between a Hindu and a Muslim.

Mr. Mirza: Do you know it is Mr. Gandhi who calls Government satanical?

Witness: Mr. Gandhi or whoever says so should be asked to prove it in a Court of law. In America, any man making such a remark would be immediately asked to explain himself.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness observed that there was communal tension between Hindus and Muslims. The reasons for this tension were many and varied. Somebody had told him that the main cause of the Hindu-Muslim differences was that Hindus wrote on paper from left to right while Muslims wrote from right to left. (Laughter.)

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday, 11-30 a.m.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION DECISION TURNED DOWN BY GOVT.

MR. DE UNCONCERNED ABOUT CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Mr. B. N. De, Consulting Engineer, London, arrived in Calcutta yesterday. He said he was unconcerned about the controversy regarding his appointment but was surprised that the decision arrived at by the Councillors should be turned down. If the Government letter vetoing his appointment had not contained the qualifying clause, he would have instructed his solicitors in England to bring a damage suit against the Bengal Government for damaging his prestige. He resented the clause of the letter where it was suggested, he had no local knowledge with Engineering education in Calcutta and having had to come occasionally to advise in the Engineering problems of Indian municipalities and the Native States, he was thoroughly acquainted with Calcutta. Probably he was not anxious for the job as he had to cancel more remunerative ones to come to Calcutta.—Free Press.

BANGALORE, July 2.

The authorities in the Bangalore Binny Mills have declared a lock-out yesterday as a result of labourers numbering 5,000 demanding the restoration of the reduced wages to one of their leaders.

The labourers of Minerva and Maharaja Mills also have downed tools since last evening on account of alleged victimisation. The Police are guarding the Mill premises.—Free Press.

STEADY INCREASE IN ORGANISED WORKERS

Membership of the All-India Trade Union Congress:—According to a report just published by the All-India Trade Union Congress, this centre comprised on January 1st, 1929, 98,621 members, distributed over 43 unions.

Membership in Esthonia:—On January 1st, 1929, the Esthonian national centre affiliated with the I. F. T. U. had a membership of 5,506 members, against 5,071 on January 1st, 1928.

Membership in Latvia:—There was satisfactory development last year in the Latvian Trade Union movement affiliated with the I. F. T. U. The membership rose from 18,732 to 21,888, this being an increase of 3,156 members, or 16.9 per cent. Of the members, 5,287 (24.1 per cent.) are women.

Membership of the French Trade Union Centre:—According to an official communication received from the French National Trade Union centre (C. G. T.), the French national centre on January 1st, 1929, comprised 638,326 members, against 605,250 on January 1st, 1928. This is an increase of 33,076 members.—(I. F. T. U. Reports.)

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Caval, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of June 1929 in all 2,297 patients were attended to at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1,375 women, 641 children, 281 infants. 19 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 76.5. The total No. of deliveries during the year since April 1929 was 49. 21 expectant mothers were under observation.

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The following are the comparative figures of receipts during the first three quarters of the year:—

	1927-28 Rs.	1928-29. Rs.
July to Sept.	22,730	23,234
Oct to Decr	24,599	28,025
Jan. to Mar.	24,878	26,829

VICTIMS OF FASCIST TERRORISM

No Room for Free Trade Unionism in Italy

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S MOVE

—:o:—

Paid Holidays Are the Right of Workers

The Executive Meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions which was held at Prague on May 22nd, was attended by all the members viz., W. Citrine, H. Jacobson, L. Jouhaux, Th. Leipart, C. Mertens, and R. Tayerle, and by J. Sassenbach, the general secretary. Smit, Secretary of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, also attended a part of the deliberations.

The meeting first of all considered the report on finance and activities submitted by the general secretary, which was unanimously adopted. An application for recognition by the International Union of Theatre Employees was approved on the conditions that the International Union shall not refuse to admit any union belonging to a national centre affiliated with the I.F.T.U., and that it shall undertake to urge its affiliated unions to join their respective national centres. It was decided to call a conference in Luxemburg of representatives of the national centres of Germany, France, Belgium and Luxemburg, in order to examine the possibilities of recruiting for trade unionism the large masses of foreign workers employed in Luxemburg.

QUESTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A proposal by the Dutch national centre to refer the question of the work of married women to a special Commission was dealt with by a decision to submit this question first of all to the International Committee of Trade Union Women, which will collect the necessary material bearing on the subject, and submit it for the examination of the I.F.T.U. Executive. The Executive adopted in principle the proposal to organise "trade union weeaks" for younger trade union officials and organisers the International Trade Union Committee for Youth and Educational Questions being instructed to compile suitable proposals. With regard to the appointment of an assistant secretary, it was decided to ask the General Council for authority to make the appointment after having asked the national centres to make proposals. It was decided that the I.F.T.U. draft economic programme compiled by a commission of experts should be recommended to the General Council as guiding principles for the immediate future of the work of the national centres in the sphere of economics. The delegations to be sent by the I.F.T.U. were arranged as follows: to the congress of the Polish national centre, Warsaw, May 30th—Jne 2nd, Tayerle: to the British T.U.C Congress, Belfast, September 2nd-7th, Sassenbach: to the congress of the Dutch national centre, Rotterdam, September 9th-12th, Jouhaux: and to the congress of the French C.G.T., Paris, September 17th-20th, Mertens. After settling various other matters of internal organisation, the meeting was closed. The next Executive Meeting will take place in Amsterdam on the 5th and 6th July. (I.F.T.U. Reports.)

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The I. F. T. U. General Council Meeting, which was held at Prague from 23rd to 25th May, 1929, was attended by representatives of the national trade union centres of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Memel Territory, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, and also by delegates from 24 international trade secretariats. Fraternal delegates attending the meeting were Dr. Fr. Adler of the Labour and Socialist International, A. Kimml of the Socialist Youth International, Silaba of the Socialist Sport International, and Shiva Rao from the All-India Trade Union Congress.

GRANT TO NATIONAL CENTRES.

After an opening speech by the president, W. Citrine, and addresses of welcome from representatives of the Czechoslovakian national centre and the city of Prague, the meeting discussed the report on activities submitted by Sassenbach, and the programme of action for the year 1929, which were unanimously approved after short debates. The financial report also submitted by Sassenbach, which showed that the finances of the Federation are now in a thoroughly sound condition, was also unanimously approved. The proposal of the Executive to make regular grants to certain national centres which are in financial difficulties was also endorsed without opposition. The question of appointing an assistants secretary was settled by giving instructions to the Executive to request the national centres to send in the names of candidates proposed by them, these proposals to be in the hands of the Secretariat by the 1st September at latest. The Executive was further empowered to appoint an assistant secretary on the basis of these proposals of the national centres, such assistant secretary being required to stand for re-election by congress next year, in conformity with the Rules.

VICTIMS OF FASCISM.

On the basis of a report presented by Citrine and Sassenbach on their visit to Italy for the purposes of investigating the situation there the General Council discussed thoroughly the trade union policy of Italian Fascism. The following resolution on the subject, proposed by Schorsch (Austria) and seconded by Dr. Maier (Postal International), was adopted:

"The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions notes the report of its president Citrine and its secretary Sassenbach concerning their investigations into the situation of the trade union movement in Italy, and expresses its thanks to them for their efforts. This report, like others which have preceded it, shows that the normal legal activities of "free" trade unions, such as are taken for granted in civilised countries in our times, are absolutely impossible under the Fascist system.

The General Council expresses its deepest sympathy with the victims of the Fascist system of terrorism, and proposes that one of the items on the agenda of the 1930 I.F.T.U. congress shall be The Problems of Trade Union in Countries without Democracy."

T. U.'s IN ECONOMIC SPHERE.

A very full report had been provided by the Secretariat on the item of the agenda "Preparations for the International Labour Conference of 1929", on which C. Mertens was rapporteur: he spoke with special emphasis of the necessity for subordinating specific trade interests to the interests of the general labour community. The climax of the proceedings was reached by Leipart in his address on the duties and activities of the trade unions in the economic sphere. After an animated and stimulating debate, which provided opportunities for a thorough discussion of the rationalisation question and the mental and physical lot of the worker under present methods of production, the General Council decided to recognise the draft programme (compiled by a committee of economic experts from the various national centres and presented by Leipart as rapporteur) as providing guiding principles for the work of the immediate future. The Executive was instructed to again request the affiliated national centres to express their opinions on this programme. After this has been done, the draft programme, together with any proposals for amendments, is to be re-examined by the Committee of Experts and confirmed by the next international trade union congress as the completed draft of an economic programme.

PAID HOLIDAY FOR WORKERS.

An address on the paid holiday question was given by R. Tayerle, who summed up the demands of labour in a comprehensive resolution which was unanimously adopted. In order to provide a survey of the position of the holiday question in the various countries, the Secretariat of the I.F.T.U. had conducted an enquiry the results of which were presented in the form of a full report on the subject.

The proposal of the Executive to hold the next international trade union congress at Stockholm from 7th to 11th July, 1930, was unanimously approved. Addresses were then given by Citrine and Tayerle, after which the General Council Meeting, which had been characterised by hard work, much mutual exchange of views and very hearty co-operation, was brought to a very successful close.—(I.F.T.U. Reports).

PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS

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"The General Council Meeting of the International Fedefation of Trade Unions, held at Prague on the 23rd, 24th and 25th May, 1929, has discussed the problem of holidays for wors and salaried employees and noted the report compiled by the Secretariat on this question and the explanatory statements made by the Rapporteur. It is pleased to note that the demand for the granting of an annual holiday with continued payment of wages or salaries is steadily gaining ground. It also places on record that, thanks to the influence of the trade union movement, the principle of paid holidays both for all workers and for specific groups, has in various countries either been incorporated into the legislation or established by collective agreements, or at least become a general usage.

RIGHT AND NOT CHANCE.

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions is, however, of opinion that the granting of holidays must no longer be left to chance, but must be recognised in all countries as a right of the workers. The trend of the modern technique of production, which is towards an unbroken acceleration of paces, gradually exhausts the body and mind of the worker, and renders it absolutely imperative that he should be granted every year a regular consecutive holiday. This demand is further justified by the tendency towards the rationalisation of production and human activity.

HOLIDAY THROUGH LEGISLATION.

The General Council o fthe International Federation of Trade Unions therefore recommends the affiliated national centres to see that an annual holiday shall be granted to workers, which shall be graded according to the length of service of the worker and the physical strenuousness and nature of the work. Young workers in especial should be granted an appropriate holiday in view of their physical development.

The national centres affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions are urged to give special attention to the holiday question and to use appropriate means and action to secure the recognition and promotion of the right to holidays, not only by collective agreement, but also through legislation.

GENEVAS DUTY.

The International Labour Office should be requested to initiate an enquiry into the holiday question, and to compile on the basis of this enquiry a draft international convention, through which the minimum holiday laid down by the International Convention would be guaranteed in the legislation of the individual countries.

To promote these endeavours, the International Federation of Trade Unions should publish the results of enquiries made in respect of the holiday question, and repeat such publications from time to time, in order to gauge the progress made in achieving this reform.

The holiday question is also closely associated with the question of the utilisation of spare time. The wise use of holiday, especially for young workers, should be encouraged and aided by all appropriate means, to this end the trade unions should establish and administer holiday homes with the aid of the state and other public bodies."—(I.F.T.U. Reports.)

HIGH COURT

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TWO CASES OF HUSBANDS MURDER

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APPEALS AGAINST CONVICTION REJECTED

Two appeals by wives who were convicted for the murder of their husbands were decided by Justices Patkar and Wild on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

In the first case from Nasik, Bhagya Lohmyn and Mangli Umalia were charged withe the murder of the latter's husband, and were sentenced respectively to death and transportation.

It appears that on 13th November last, the day after the Diwali festival, the villagers were treated to a feast by the headman, and at the gathering the second accused Mangli's husband Umalia was absent. On enquiries being made Mangli at first replied that he had gone to another village, but after a little while she took the headman aside and whispered to him that her husband had been murdered by the first accused Bhagya in her presence with the help of one Thansingh. She further confessed that she was on terms of criminal intimacy with the first accused who in order to have exclusive possession of her had decided to do away with her husband. She also pointed out the place where her husband's corpse had been buried.

All the three culprits were arrested but Thansingh absconded from jail and had not been traced. The two accused were tried before the Sessions Judge of Nasik, and it was disclosed in evidence that the first accused assaulted the deceased while he was sleeping in his field with an axe. The victim was kept down by a huge stone placed over his chest by Thansingh, while his wife (second accused) held his arms.

he first accused made a confession stating that the second accused implored him to murder her husband who was ill-treating her on account of her intimate relations with him. The defence pleaded by the wife was that as she refused to live with the first accused, the latter planned to murder her husband. She was forced to hold her husband's hands during the assault by the threats of her paramour.

The Sessions Judge sentenced the women to transportation and her paramour to be hanged. These sentences were confirmed by the High Court in appeal.

ANOTHER CASE.

In the second case which is from Kaira District of Gujarat, Bai Baji was sentenced to transportation for murdering her husband in October last.

There were constant disputes between the husband and wife over the latter's frequent visits to her parents Provoked by a violent quarrel on the day of the incident, the woman assaulted her husband while he was asleep and did him to death with an axe. After the murder, she attempted to escape, but was chased and arrested.

Her appeal against the sentence of transportation was summarily rejected by the High Court.

ECONOMIC WORK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Need for Radical Change

L. Jouhaux, who attended the recent meeting of the Advisory Economic Committee of the League of Nations as Labour representative, writes the following in "Le Peuple" on the functions of this committee:

The second session of the Advisory Economic Committee of the League of Nations was in many respects a disappointment. It will be remembered that the Committee calls together once a year some 60 persons independent of the governments, whose business it is to supervise the application of the recommendations made by the first International Economic Conference of 1927 and to propose appropriate measures. In the course of the session which has just been held it was made very clear that the results achieved had been anything but satisfactory. The best feature of the past two years has been the conclusion of commercial treaties such as that between Germany and France, which do stand for some degree of progress, even although they are not in harmony with the principles recognised at Geneva.

RADICAL CHANGE NEEDED.

The rate of progress has in the meantime slackened. Admitting that new efforts have been made at Geneva to minimise or eliminate the difficulties which obstruct the international exchange of goods, and further, that certain initiatory steps taken by the Committee have not been entirely fruitless, it must nevertheless be also conceded that the tendency towards economic nationalism which was condemned at the International Conference of 1927 is still very strong in all countries.

Throughout the whole of the session the Committee has had occasion to realise this fact. There was no single note of optimism either in the opening or closing speeches of Theunis (the chairman of the session). We are in agreement with his observation that the slackening of the rate of progress should not lead to discouragement or to the acceptance of defeat, but should stir us up to redouble our efforts. We also endorse his view that if the great work begun two years ago is to be successfully accomplished there must be a radical change in the methods used. It is this point we should like to emphasise especially in connection with the negotiations of the Committee.

CAPITALIST CONCENTRATION.

Even last year it was very evident that the work of the official Economic Committee of the League of Nations (official in the sense that government representatives have seats on this Committee) and of the technical bodies of the Secretariat of the League of Nations was limited to purely commercial questions, industrial and agricultural problems being neglected. This was, again observable and still more clearly, at the last Assembly of the League of Nations. It is equally true of the session now under review!

We do of course attach weight, and great weight, to the enquiries of the Advisory Economic Committee into the coal and sugar industries. These have already achieved a certain degree of success. But we must at the same time point out that nothing or almost nothing has been done in respect of one of the most important questions dealt with by the International Economic Conference—i.e. the discussion of the question of industrial groups or international cartels. Can it be that the growth of such groups or cartels has slackened during the past two year? By no means! Capitalist concentration is going steadily forward, but outside the control which we then demanded. We need not be surprised, therefore, that this growth is proceeding on lines contrary to the public interests.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS THE CONTRARY.

The International Economic Conference felt at the time of its meeting that it could safely assert that these groupings constitute an aspect of rationalisation and contribute towards the organisation of production and thus towards a fall of prices. This might and in fact, ought to be the case! Experience has shown, however, that prices have not fallen, but have risen in the industries thus cartelised! As investigation of the situation reveals the fact that these groups are seeking not to develop production, but to dominate the market. They pursue a price policy, a fact which has been frankly admitted by the most recent formation of the kind that of the chemical industry of Continental Europe.

This has happened because there has been no control of the capitalist forces at work. The chaos is growing. There is constant talk of economic reorganisation, but no approach whatever to the reality.

IN GRIP OF A CRISIS.

We spoke just now of the coal industry which is undoubtedly in the grip of a crisis. We cannot fail to see that the magnitude of the crisis is out of all proportion to its causes. No doubt there is over-production, but it is not so great as to furnish any adequate explanation of the chaos now prevailing in this industry, or of the evils which crush hundreds of thousands of miners, to say nothing of the effect upon the whole economic systems of the countries ecected. The first step towards salvation must be the international organisation of the coal-mining industry such as the miners' unions have demanded ever since 1920! But the idea of such reorganisation still provokes the utmost opposition, while the crisis continues to grow in magnitude from day to day and dumping and protectionism become daily more virulent evils. Why speak of economic reconstruction, if we are unwilling to take the requisite steps to attain it?

We are not criticising the work of the technical bodies formed by the League of Nations. On the contrary, we fully recognise that they have done their utmost; their investigations indeed supply us with many a cogent argument in favour of our views. But we must add—and this is the most important of our conclusions in respect of the last session of the Economic Committee—that despite their zeal, these bodies are not adequate: they are unable to cope with the great tasks entrusted to them.

PETTY FINANCIAL OBJECTIONS.

The experience of the past two years has fully confirmed the need for the proposals which we put forward at the International Economic Conference of two years ago. We then demanded the creation of an international economic organisation which should incorporate the already existing economic mechanism of the League of Nations. We called for an organisation which should be permanently functioning and which should also be autonomous and should possess a certain degree of initiative autority. Its task was to be the co-ordination of the world economic system in co-operation with the national economic councils either already existing or to be formed within the various countries. The arguments used against this idea were only petty financial objections, taking no account either of the large sums already being expended by the Governments on the Geneva Committees or of the tremendious benefits which might be expected to accrue from the functioning of an efficient permanent international economic body of the kind proposed.

Since the Advisory Economic Committee admits the necessity of a radical change in the methods now in vogue, we demand that there shall be no further evasions or delays, but that the burning economic problems of to-day shall receive at Geneva the attention and energetic treatment of which they are so sorely in need.—(I.F.T.U. Reports).

PERSIA AND IRAQ

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXCHANGE OF TEMPORARY TREATIES

LONDON, July 2.

Teheran.—Samsi the Persian diplomatic representative in Iraq is expected to leave Teheran shortly for Bagdad in order to complete arrangements for the exchange of temporary treaties.—Reuter

ASSAM RELIEF FUND

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' COLLECTIONS

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Mr. A. Mitter Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers Assam Relief Fund writes:—

Under instruction from Sjt. Subhaschandra Bose on Tuesday the 2nd instant a draft of Rs. 2000/- (out of the sum of Rs. 2238 collected by them during the course of the last week) has been sent to Dr. J. N. Maitra, Treasurer, Congress Relief Fund at 167, Maniktolla Street, Calcutta, through the Central Bank of India Ltd. Negotiations are proceeding with the Railway authorities for sending clothes and other articles at concession rates.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee has received for the Assam Flood Relief Fund Rs. 500 from Messrs. Whittle & Co., Wadhwan Camp and Rs. 50 from Mr. D. W. Thornily, Manager of the above firm. Total so far collected is Rs. 2,500.—A. P.

VENEREAL DISEASE

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AN INDIAN ASTROLOGER

—:o:—

(BY K.)

The East and the West often come in conflict, in point of superiority. The unquestioned superiority of the spiritualism and philosophy of the East are acknowledged on all hands even by the materialistic West. There are certain sciences about which no-one can say with certainty and which are understood and interpreted by the East and the West with more or less common agreement and or with the propounding of divergent theories. Astrology—(I mean human astrology)—may be classed in the latter category. While some astrologers believe the Indian method of interpretation and prediction of a person's future by the reading of the relative stars, some astrologers honestly believe that the Indian method falls far short of modern requirements, and that since Western astronomers and astrologers add to their knowledge by the latest discoveries of new heavenly bodies, their method is up-to-date, and not the Indian method whose calculations are based only on very old discoveries. Thus there are two schools of thought. While there are expert astrologers whose predictions are remarkably accurate, there are many Indian astrologers whose predictions are fulfilled exact to the letter and at the exact hour and moment mentioned. Readers must be aware of the startling prediction made by an Indian astrologer sixty years ago that a grandson of late Lord Halifax would one day be a Viceroy of India. And that grandson (Lord Irwin) is now "ruling" India. This subject was given much prominence in all Indian papers about seven months back. Readings of the lives of several Europeans by Indians by astrology or palmistry have amazed them. Thus it is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that these sciences are absolutely real, only there are very few who could interpret and practise them correctly. Many well-known writers and authors held the same view. Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici" who lived from 1605 to 1682 while he denied the capacity of the astrologers of his time did not venture to dispute the reality of astrology.

The writer of these notes holds the above view. Whenever his friends have strongly recommended him to "test" the powers of some Indian expert astrologers he has "tested" them. An occasion arose lately. I was requested to try a Pandit who has been visiting Bombay, lately, every year for a short time, and is now amidst us. His name is Pandit Lekhram Jotshi and he hails from Jhansi. He is Raj Jotshi of Maharaja Idar, and is reputed to have graduated in the Sanskrit literature after a gruelling test lasting about 17 years and can recite by heart a couple of lakhs of Sanskrit 'slokas'. In less than 10 minutes after seeing one's palm, he tells him or her, from the paper sketch, not only his age, but the date and hour of his or her birth! "Remarkable indeed" are the words that are ejaculated on knowing this. I have never heard of any other person Indian or European, doing such miraculous reading, and I would be surprised if I were told our beloved India possesses some more wizards of palmistry and astrology like him. His reading of the character of his client is accurate, his future and present is laid bare to him or her with brutal frankness; and, of course, there is no reason to doubt the future incidents revealed by him by reference to the big volume of astrology written in Sanskrit hundreds nay thousands of years ago. Thus one hour with the Panditji has led me to believe in his wonderful powers and the satisfaction he has given to many Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs in the reading of their lives, of course after receiving from them fabulous prices from Rs. 50 to several thousands of rupees for detailed work. I have seen the original testimonials as well as the correspondence that passed between him and several Princes in which mention of huge sums, actually given or agreed to, was made. Among these mention may be made of the Jam of Nawanagar, the Maharajas of Bikaner, Idar, Bundelkhand Datia, Bundelkhand etc. Not only the date of birth, but, the most unrelishable thing to the majority of persons—he gives the exact date of the passing away, and joining the forefathers and get eternal rest in a better world, which as Dickens said in Oliver Twist, he or she "never knew in this."

It is a pity the Pandit's charges, even for the commoners (the charges for the big guns are as big as their rank) are rather high. The reading of a person's life (past, present and future) which may take about an hour, costs him or her about Rs. 20. But even with the fixing of this sum there are many who consult him, at his humble temporary abode at the Ashram, just opposite the Madhav Bang and that is saying a great deal. I should like to see men of means consulting him, and letting me know, through this papers, not of his great powers and accuracy in reading but of any inaccuracies he might notice in his reading.

Since the Pandit is finding out the exact date of a person's birth from the signs on his or her palm, why should not the police authorities consult him in cases where the age of a girl or woman is in dispute in courts of law?

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES BEAT ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Yesterday the Cheshires had an easy time against the Royal Artillery whom they beat by four goals to nil. It was a very one-sided game with the Cheshires doing as they liked. Several adjustments were made in both teams but without appreciable difference. In fact it would have been better had they not been made at all, notably in the case of Connors who was obviously not comfortable in the Artillery forward line. Rutter for the Gunners played a good hard game while Westcott was the moving spirit amongst the Cheshires.

The Cheshires began to attack from the beginning and the game had not been very old when Waltmoir scored twice for them, the openings having been made by Westcott. A little before the interval that fine centre-forward scored the third goal with one of his pet first-time drives. The second half was a repetition of its predecessor but without much scoring. A pass across the goal mouth saw Drummer Bailey dash up to head the ball into the net and that was all.

The Result:—

CHESHIRES ... 4 Goals.
ROYAL ARTILLERY Nil.

The teams were:—

Cheshires: Bowyer; Walker and Hodkinson; Harding, Williams and Adshead; Jones, Dmr. Bailey, Westcott, Waltmoir and Barton.

Royal Artillery: Thomas; Davis and Robson; Hacking, Rutter and Smith; Hayes, Lewis, Connors, Thomas and Shraker.

Referee: H E Turner Esq.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Ulsters v. Bombay Gym.

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NEW COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD

Its Urgent Need

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

The temperature during the week went up to 102 deg. and it was very hot and close for some five days, so much so that heat during the day was unbearable and it was very difficult to work on account of perspiration. On Friday, however, there were stormy winds in the evening and thick clouds gathered all round in the sky and poured down some rain. During the night the wind disappeared and the heat became more oppressive. Yesterday again there were stormy winds in the evening and drizzling rain for the whole night has brought in some coolness. The rain has made our streets and roads all full of mud and pedestrians have to walk about with great care.

Mortality figures have shown some mode decline and the total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last has gone down to 172. The death-rate of 33 per thousand is still very high and in the rainy season it is likely to go up higher still on account of insanitary conditions all round. In this week five deaths have been reported as due to small-pox and consumption has claimed 17 victims in the week.

The complaint against our water-supply is as bitter as ever and in many parts of the city people have to shift for themselves for their water. It seems the municipal authorities have seen their helplessness in the matter and people also have been tired of complaining and approaching the authorities. It is feared, however, that the municipal authorities will find it hard to collect the water rates as people would not readily pay a tax for which they do not get an adequate return.

Under the auspices of the National Music Association a performance was given by Mr. Balwantrao Gangadharrao Savle in the Sansar Sudhara Hall on Sunday last and it was very much appreciated by persons having a taste for music.

The services of the Ahmedabad District Scouts at the time of the Agricultural Show have been recognised and a stretcher worth about Rs. 230 has been presented to the local Scouts' Association. Mr. Harrai A. Desai as Scoutmaster went with some scouts of different groups to Shahibag on Thursday where the Commissioner, N. D., handed over the stretcher. It is placed in P. R. Training College at present and arrangements will shortly be made to use it where necessary.

Some Mahomedan youths have decided to have a Moslem Youth League in the city and a Committee of seven persons has been appointed in a preliminary meeting to prepare a constitution and to frame rules and regulations for the League.

Prof. Asana of the Gujarat College will deliver a lecture next Thursday on the A.B.C. of Heredity. Prof. Anandshanker Dhruva will preside on the occasion.

ADDRESS TO KABALI.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to present an address to Mr. Kabali when he comes down here on or about the 25th of July. The Youth League, the local gymnasiums and the Kachhi Association also have decided to present addresses to Mr. Kabali.

The nine accused of the Tajpur murder case have been committed to the Sessions and 15th July has been fixed for its hearing.

The cloth market and the yarn market have both been dull and mill-owners and merchants are getting anxious about the future.

THE YOUTH LEAGUE.

The agitation taken up by the Youth League against the increase of fees in secondary schools has brought down some trouble among the members. Dr. Hariprasad, the President of the League, had submitted his resignation, but the Managing Committee requested him to reconsider his decision and expressed some sort of regret for the attitude taken up against him. He has therefore withdrawn his resignation, but the regret shown by the Managing Committee is not approved of by some members of the Youth League and they have brought in a requisition to call a general meeting of the League to consider the question. Meanwhile Mr. Sarabhai Dalal, a prime mover of the agitation against schools has submitted his resignation from the Managing Committee. Another thing about the Youth League has also come out before the public. Some members of the League in their enthusiasm held a cosmopolitan dinner after the last Youth Week celebrations and the names of those who took part in the dinner were to be published. It now transpires that the list of the names which was in Mr. Sarabhai Dalal's possession is missing and hence the names have not been published. The Managing Committee has been putting in lame excuses for this.

The agitation against the increase of fees has now come to an end. The Proprietary High School has remained unaffected except in the lower standards and the authorities of the two schools that accepted arbitration have been dissatisfied with the award and have abided by the decision only because they had pledged their words. Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak, one of the arbitrators, has expressed his view in "Prasthan", a local monthly. He believes that it is high time for Ahmedabad to have a college and a secondary school managed by devoted volunteers and it is necessary to collect funds for the purpose. Such institutions can be brought into existence if some responsible persons in the city form an educational society for the purpose and are joined by persons who have been working in the line or have thought of educational problems. An additional Arts College is a bad necessity for Gujarat. Practically all the colleges in Gujarat are overfull and some students have to go to Kathiawad or other places for want of accommodation. Many students are refused admissions in the Gujarat College, the Baroda College and in the Surat College also and it is certain that if a new college is started in Ahmedabad with residential quarters it will show good work and jutsify its existence in a short time. As I pointed out in my last letter, the success of the Law College in Ahmedabad should inspire people to work for a college and it is hoped that an educational society for the purpose will be formed at an early date.

A contractor named Mr. Tribhovandas Harjibhai had sued the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Nandlal Mehta, for defamation, but the Magistrate has discharged Mr. Mehta as the charge could not be proved against him.

WANTED VILLAGE PANCHAYAT IN PLACE OF N. A. C.

BHAYANDER VILLAGERS' DEMAND

The introduction of the Notified Area Committee in the Village of Bhayander, in the Taluka, North Salsette District Thana, had created considerable alarm among the villagers who are chiefly poor cultivators. The primary cause which had led to their alarm was the expected taxation on their houses, that would be levied by the Notified Area Committee, the personnel of which was composed of persons selected by the District authorities. The villagers, therefore, had a general meeting held on Sunday last to consider the matter. Mr. Anandrao Ganpatrao presided. After a series of speeches in Marathi, comparing the advantages and disadvantages the poor cultivators would derive from the Notified Area Committee or from the Village Panchayat, the villagers resolved to accept the Village Panchayat. A resolution to this effect was put to the General Body which was carried unanimously. They further authorised the Chairman to write to the proper authorities to grant them the Village Panchayat in place of the Notified Area Committee.

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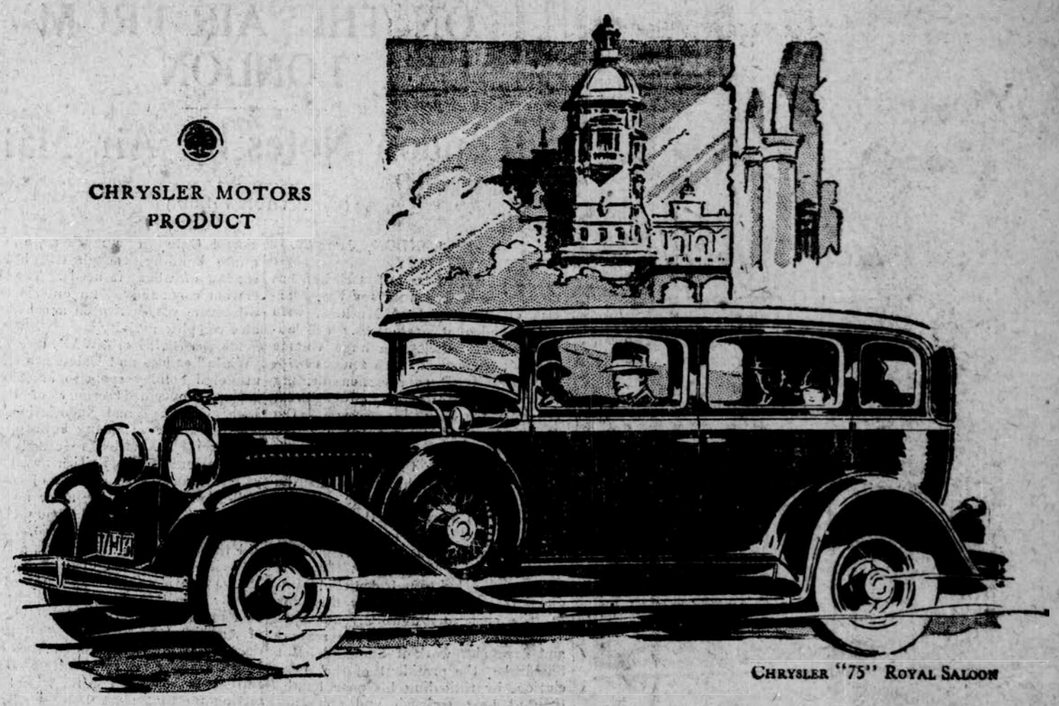

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PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There was a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, on Sunday last, in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of Tilak Memorial Committee. I am extremely sorry to say that the proceedings of the meeting were begun in Marathi, and all the speakers addressed in Marathi, throughout the meeting.

Then what's about the "non-Marathi" audience? That's a great nuisance to the public, to speak in any vernacular language, but English, in a public meeting, in a premier city like Bombay, inhabitated by peoples of various castes and communities, having their different vernaculars! And due to such arrangement nearly one-third of the general audience, not knowing Marathi, had to return home utterly disappointed, before Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Mahermally rose to speak in English.

I am very sorry to say that English must be used as a medium at the sacrifice of our national "Hindi" language, when our esteemed, patriots cannot address in "Hindi". But when they do not know "Hindi" well, then they should proceed in English, generally common to all. And all these speakers, as far as I know, speak very well in English.

Now I want to draw their attention that, by addressing in Marathi, they have done absolute injustice to the 'non-Marathi' audience.—Yours, etc.,

HARIPRASAD KOTHARI.

THE MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of late the affairs of the Matunga Youth League have been looming large in the Press, and it was quite evident from the controversy that was going on in connection with the meeting held to protest against Mr. Hutchinson's arrest, that all was not well with the League. Matters came to a head last Sunday when, it is reported, that there was a faction fight at a meeting of the members of the League.

It is deplorable, that such bitterness of feeling should have crept in, in an institution like the Youth League, the energy of whose members, if well directed, could be utilised for beneficial work to the nation. It is a pity that there are no responsible leaders in Matunga who are capable of harnessing the brimming enthusiasm and energy of these young men and direct them through constructive channels.

Have the Matunga youths forgotten the ultimatum of the Calcutta Congress? Have they forgotten the resolution of the A. I.C.C. which provides the young men a vast field for constructive work? Have we time for mutual recriminations when time is fleeting and the Congress programme remains unfulfilled? It is high time that the Matunga youths composed their differences and took up the Congress work in right earnest so that before the year is out there would be a solid phalanx of young men ready to respond to the call of the Lahore Congress—Yours, etc.,

C. K. S.

'EDWARDIANISM' OF EDWARD CARPENTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was piqued to read this morning the little editorial note published in your journal which describes, with what sad if unconscious irony I cannot adequately express, poor Edward Carpenter as "an Edwardian". The term appears to me as unintelligible as it is cruel and mocking and leaves one to gasp between the devil of chronology and the deep sea of literary (?) criticism.

Allow me to point out not indeed as a prig but as a common reader of Carpenter that he was as much 'Georgian' as 'Edwardian' and that it is an insult to the memory of the man to run the rusty nail of a meaningless tag into Carpenter's coffin. May I ask if Whitman was an "Edwardian" and what on earth is meant by that rather ticklish term of (should I not say?) the celestial journalese?

Carpenter, you will easily admit, lived in an isolation that was both noble and characteristic of his personality. He was an intellectual, a dreamer, as well as a man of action who stood away and apart from the common run of his 'Edwardian' generation: he was stigmatised as a 'crank': he was not of the mediocre rabble who seek their salvation in conventional respectability. Is he really in need of a label, at any rate, such as has been invented for him? Are you quite sure dear Carpenter deserves to be killed with the kindness of eulogy that was composed by the writer of the note?—Yours, etc.,

WAYFARER.

Bombay, July 1.

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LTD.

The following are extracts from the Address by the Chairman, Sir R. N. Mookerji, made before the annual general meeting on 29th ultimo:—

May I take as read the report submitted by your Directors and the audited accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1929, which have been circulated to you

You will agree with me, I hope, that it is not a very pleasant duty for a Chairman to review a disappointing year, particularly when the future appears so uncertain. In my address to you at the last General Meeting I presented to you, Gentlemen, a brief resume of the salient features of the situation in the wagon building industry. We firmly believe that both from the point of view of economic service to the State and the moral obligations of Government in respect to the wagon building industry the position we have taken up is a just one. If we have not so far succeeded in persuading the authorities to revise their present attitude towards our industry and shape it more in accordance with the Government declarations of 1918—23, it is not through lack of representation..

Gentlemen, the report submitted to you provides gloomy reading. We have not been able to pay even the Preference Dividend. I cannot believe, in spite of all the indications to the contrary, that it could be the policy of the Government to ruin our industry, and if my belief is correct, I look forward to the time when Government will have steered clear of their present difficulties—an inheritance of past mistakes—and will see its way clear to revert boldly to its original policy of encouragement of an indigenous key industry.

Gentlemen, it is not possible for me to foresee the future and I will not be so rash as to venture any prediction. The immediate future of your Company does not look too promising, but your Directors are vigilantly pursuing every avenue which may lead to promise in the future.

Calcutta, July 2.—It is understood a scheme for a Women's Training College in Calcutta on the lines of David Hare Training College is under consideration of the Bengal Education Department. The college is to be opened at Ballygunj. At present the lady students get their training only in the Dicessan College which had to refuse numerous applications.—Free Press.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

APOLOGY TO BHOPAL STATE

"Taran Rajasthan" learns that Dholpur State has placed a ban on the entry in the State of the "Biyasat" of Delhi—("Tej").

"Masawat" learns that Sher Agha is helping Genreal Nadir Khan at the express wishes of his elder brother, Hazrat Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar. It is alleged that the latter is now tired of Bacheha-e-Saqqa's rule.

The libel cases against the "Taqat" of Delhi which were filed in the Delhi Court by the Bhopal Government, have now been withdrawn as Mr. Shaukat Ali Fahmi, editor of the "Taqat", has tendered an unconditional apology to the said State. Khwaja Hasan Nizami was instrumental in bringing about the withdrawal of the cases and the Bhopal State has now very generously accepted the apology. The Publicity Officer of the State writes as under:—"The editor realised that he would fall a prey to still more misfortunes, tendered an unconditional apology to the State and threw himself at the mercy of the latter. This apology was submitted through Khwaja Hasan Nizami. The editor also willingly accepted all the conditions which were imposed on him. In such circumstances the State very generously withdrew the cases for they were not the result of any vindictiveness on the part of the State."—("Himmat")

Maulavi Abdul Wudud, Secretary of the Islama High School of Bareilly, died last Sunday. The deceased had taken a prominent part in the N. C. O. activities and was once sent to the Lucknow jail for some political offence. At the time of his death he was suffering from tuberculosis.—("Himmat").

Dr. Ziauddin of the Aligarh College is at present engaged in writing a book on the astronomy of the Mussalmans. He now requests the custodians of various libraries in India to lend him Manuscripts in their possession pertaining to the subject. We hope that the librarians will gladly help the Doctor in bringing out his book which is sure to be of great use to the Mussalmans.—("Himmat").

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DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

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DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

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Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money, Rs. 3-4.

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ON THE AIR FROM LONDON

London Notes by Air Mail

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, June 22.

ISLAMIC ACTIVITY.

The Western Islamic Association has done some active work for the interests of Islam and of Muslims, with quite inadequate resources. The annual report discloses a huge volume of work performed, with zealous helpers presiding over sections dealing with relief of distress, propaganda, religious teaching, and even the social and sports side of the active little community. Let there be no misunderstanding; there is no "Mosque" at the local habitation of the Western Islamic Association, which is No. 32 Gaynesford Road, Forest Hill, London. The house affords a residence and rooms, one of which constitutes the Masjid, but there is no specially built and dedicted mosque. It is necessary to say this; for in the past very unworthy attempts were made to be little the zealous and devoted work of Sheikh Khalid Sheldrake, the president of the Association, by ridiculing his poor house then at East Dulwich and announcing that it was not a mosque. These interested critics have evidently forgotten the scathing criticism of some mosques in the Quran, and still believe in the greater sanctity of bricks and opulence above that of good works and sincerity.

For all its simplicity and poverty, the humble Islamic effort of Sheikh Sheldrake and his active henchmen and women was displayed in more imposing guise on June 17. The hardly few engaged Caxton Hall, Westminister, for the celebration of the Shiah Commemm-oration, the martyrdom of Hussn. The Association is orthodox and propagates plain Sunni Islam. It holds that the immense and loyal Shiah community, whose historical events are properly regarded with respect by all, regardless of sect, should find expression in the one little community. This view was evidently shared by the congregation of the Working mosque, which contributed a number of assistants to the celebration.

A FRATERNAL SUCCESS.

Therefore, from several points of view, the function may be regarded as valuable not only to Islam but to the cause of human mrotherhood.

Eighty-five persons were present, all Muslims; among them were Mr. A. S. M. Anik Sir Ismail Salt, Rajah Nawab Ali Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Suhrawardy, Sir Umar Hayat Khan: Mr. Arastoosade, a Persian merchant; Mr. H. A. M. Sawal, several Persian Muslims and a large proportion of British. Mr. Abdul Majid and his colleagues from Southfields Ahmediyya Mosque attended. Maulvi Farzand Ali recited from Qur'an in Arabic. Mr. Arastoozade spoke in Persian on Husain. Mr. A. F. H. Hamdani read a paper on the tragedy of Kerbala.

Sheikh Sheldrake referred to Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy as the pioneer of Islam in the West, men like the late Maj.-Gen. J. B. B. Dickson having accepted Islam through his efforts. Mr. Suhrawardy followed and rather pathetically said that Suhrawardy the Islamic missionary and student of those days was not the Suhrawardy of to-day. He then spoke feelingly on the martrdom of Hussain, in a manner that could not have offended the most exacting Sunni; he frequently made quotations in Persian.

He was followed by Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who spoke of Kerbala, and stressed the need for unity in Islam.

A FINE EFFORT.

The Association is now housed at Forest Gate, in a much more adequate building, though still but a shadow of what it needs. The Association commands no outside funds whatever; yet carries on a continuous and complex activity.

SEEDS OF WAR.

While Leagues and Offices are sitting at noted holiday spots to erect the rather shop-soiled scenery of Peace, Disarmament and Negotiation, a sinister history is being built up in the pacific. America regarded the development of the British naval base at Singapore as an evasion of certain well-known undertaking after negotiation. It, therefore, bethought itelf of its interests in Pago-Pago. How did those interests arise? It is a study in brief of modern democracy. In 1872 a native chief was reported to have "ceded" (why?) the harbour of Pago Pago to the United States of America. On Feb. 19, 1900, President. McKinley instructed the U.S. Navy to take up the White Man's Burden by seizing Tutuila Island and setting up that most despotic of governments, a U.S. Navy administration A naval governor took charge and made law by proclamation. As the will of the naval authorities came to regard it as necessary, natives were arrested and sentenced to death. An American became subject to this naval tyranny, and was deported.

"29 years after, the U.S. Congress has made a colony of these Samoan islands and is setting up what it will describe as a civil administration. This only completes the shameful robbery. With calm irany the United States declares that the assumption of control was necessary to stop "undemocratic" practices! (Note.—Russia has abandoned Democracy.)

The harbour, Pago Pago is one of best sheltered in the southern Pacific. The U.S.A. aims to create a first-class naval base there. The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, in warning its members and correspondents of these proceedings, expresses the view that antagonism between the States and Great Britain is increasing, and that Pago Pago will become a strategic centre for operations in Australasia. It will enable a U.S. fleet to operate constantly in southern Pacific waters. Thebact of complete annexation is fraught with evil omen.

WHAT A FRANK JOURNAL SAYS.

The "Straits Times" of Singapore (as quoted by the "Far Eastern Bulletin" of Shanghi) says:—

"If we read the political signs and portents correctly, should another conflict come to disturb the peace of the world in our day, its storm-centre is likely to be found a good deal close home to us in Malaya then was the case fourteen years ago. The conditions will probably be such that the full strength of the local volunteer forces will be required here on the spot. Lord Roberts, who proved a true prophet in so many other respects, always foretold that the future mastery of the world would be fought out in the Pacific. There is still a school of military thought which maintains that he was right, and that the struggle of 1914-1918 was but an interlude or a preliminary trial of strength to a still greater clash of arms in these regions."

(Small wonder therefore that the representatives of all the "school" rejected with scant respect the request of the Bolsheviks for common and complete disarmament!)

Yet we seen to recollect that the struggle of 1914-1918 was waged "to end war"

"UNCLE SHAM"

(Continued from page 6.)

United States have this amazing record under Prohibition, what levels of crime would they not descend to if they had our Excise policy? Mr. Gauba gives throughout this damning indictment no evidence but is of uninpeachable American origin. He does not, like Miss Mayo, quote a Frenchman who wrote in the second decade of the last century; nor does he rely on hearsay evidence, on rumours, on distorted versions of ancients hapenings. His charge is clear, it is lucidly put forward, ably supported, cleverly argued. Is it surprising that he should confidently await a verdict in his favour?

If "Mother India" had come out only a few days back, it would have been arguable against Mr. Gauba's effort that it gave a much-needed publicity to that American object lesson in good manners. But Miss Mayo, thanks to our own stupidity, needs no boosting. In the circumstances, Mr. Gauba may be congratulated on writing "Uncle Sham." His book is sure to be much talked of; it needs undoubtedly—and one is confident that it will get it in this country—a great deal of publicity. Abroad, it is almost sure to come against a solid wall of a conspiracy, a conspiracy to ignore it completely. Since Mr. Gauba has written the book, he must now see to it that this wall is assailed and pulled down; the least that we on this side can do to help him is to buy "Uncle Sham". The reviewer, having got one copy, has chosen to buy another. What finer tribute can any book desire?

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from businessmen and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

U. S. NAVAL DISARMAMENT POLICY

LONDON, July 2.

Washington—Referring to reports from London that the United States would change her naval disarmament policy, Mr. Stimson indicated that doctrine of parity would continue to be principal basis of discussions. That doctrine was most important, as means of determining not how two nations might shoot at each other but as means of helping them to agree not to shoot at each other.—Reuter.

RUDE ECHOS OF ELECTION

BLACKMAILING A CANDIDATE

POLICE HIT BY BOTTLES

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 10.

A man who was a candidate for a London constituency at the General Election gave evidence as the unnamed prosecutor at the Marlborough Police Court when John Preston, 67, an actor, appeared on a charge of demanding £8 by menaces from him at the Regent Palace Hotel.

The prosecutor in the box was handed a piece of paper upon which he said his name was written. He stated at the election he was a candidate. He had not seen Preston prior to polling day when he met him in the vicinity of his committee rooms in London. Preston was brought to him, presented his card, and said that he was a private inquiry agent with instructions to make inquiries about a woman who was well-known at the Old Shipp Hotel, Brighton. A little stranger" was expected. Preston further said that the inquiries were for political purposes and were being instituted by an opposing political party.

Later on they met on June 4 by appointment at the Regent Palace Hotel and prosecutor told Preston that he had got £8 but before he handed it over he wanted to be perfectly sure that that was the last he would hear of it. Preston said that he could guarantee that the matter would drop, upon which Detective Sergeant Owen came forward from where he had been hiding and arrested Preston. The accused on this evidence was demanded for a week on bail of £180.

How two members of the North Hackney Constitutional Club found three men posting Liberal bills over the Conservative bills outside the Club at midnight on the eve of the election was described at the North London Police Court

Cecil Francis was fined 20 s. with £5.5s. costs for "without the consent of the owner or the occupier fixing a positing bill". The prosecutor said that some one suggested that the three men might apologise when Francis said "It is no use. He has been after me for years and now he has caught me". Mr. Nazer, the Club Secretary, and agent for the newly elected Conservative M.P. told how they saw three men, one of them, Francis putting up the posters while a member of the Club started to pull them down.

The Magistrate: This is not a very serious oeffence, is it? The maximum penalty is 40s. What is the point? The defendent said that on election night people went round to show that there was somebody else in the political arena, and suggested an apology by considering the charge in the light of the election.

The Magistrate:—The only trouble is that this might give rise to a wholesale fight.

SERGEANT OF "SPECIALS" CHARGED.

Philip East, aged 28, a sergeant in the special constabulary was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Inspector Webb said that on election night he asked East to move out of the road in front of the town hall. East became abusive and struck him and was arrested. East said that he went to the town hall to show to Sir Philip Cunlif Lister the conservative candidate, some photographs. He denied that he was drunk and alleged that the police were using unnecessary violence in controlling the crowd. He had been a member of the special constabulary for 8 years and had received a letter of commendation from the Commissioner of Police for assisting two constables who were in difficulties on Boxing night. The case was dismissed.

ASSAULT ON BOY.

For an assault on William Carpenter, a 13 year old school boy, who was wearing Liberal colours in his cap on election day, Fred Hirst and Albert Bradder were fined £2 and £1 respectively including coasts.

The prosecutor said it was a cowardly assault by grown men on a lad. Bradder chased a number of boys wearing Liberal colours and caught Carpenter whom he handed over to Hirst and the latter twisted his arms behind him until he screamed with pain because he would not take off his colours. Dr. Blackburn said by ex-ray examination he found that one of the bones was wrenched and it was a brutal force.

The magistrate: Whatever the political views of the defendents, other people had a right to theirs. The defendents had done a very foolish thing, which cannot be allowed.

There was a rowdy scene at Rugby after one of the election meetings held by the Liberal candidate. The supporters fastened ropes to his car and were pulling him to his central committee rooms when a rush was made by a section of the crowd. A police inspector and two constables were struck with bottles. When two arrests were made, a large number of people followed the men and their escort to the police station. They remained outside booing and cheering until nearly midnight. Two men were charged at the police court the result.

Is your watch lying idle for want of repairs?

A good watch should not be allowed to remain idle.

If your watch has stopped, or is irregular, and you have put it on one side, the probabilities are that we can repair it and thus give it a new lease of life. Why not send it to our great workshops, where its defects will be speedily diagnosed and remedied?

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Our staff of skilled watchmakers in both Bombay and Calcutta, accustomed in their work to uphold the high craftsmanship associated with WEST END Watches, will put your watch in thorough working order.

All work is supervised by expert watchmakers from our European factories. Estimates are submitted before such work is put in hand and watch repairs are only undertaken if our Works Managers consider a satisfactory job is practicable.

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

W. 40.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

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YOUR BEST PROTECTION AGAINST

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THE first sign of a cough, or trouble in the throat is a warning to take PEPS. As these novel breatheable tablets, dissolve in the mouth they give off agreeable medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the throat, dispel inflammation and soreness, and heal and strengthen the delicate air passages to the lungs.

Re. One a bottle. Of all dealers.

COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROATS

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

EFFECT OF NORMAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN JUNE

After a study of 22 years, the following theory is based showing influences of weather on the yield of cotton by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:—

EXCESS RAINFALL.

1 inch decreases production 10 lbs. per acre.
2 inch decreases production 20 lbs. per acre.
3 inch decreases production 30 lbs. per acre.
5 inch decreases production 40 lbs. per acre.

DEFICIENT RAINFALL.

1 inch increases production 10 lbs. per acre.
2 inch increases production 20 lbs. per acre.
3 inch increases production 40 lbs. per acre.

EXCESS IMPERATURE.

2 degrees increases production 10 lbs. per acre.
3 degrees increases production 15 lbs. per acre.

DEFICIENT TEMPERATURE.

2 degrees decreases production 10 lbs. per acre.
3 degrees decreases production 15 lbs. per acre.
4 degrees decreases production 20 lbs. per acre.

Dry seasons in Texas and Wet seasons in other Southern States bring with their small yields of Cotton. The ten year average yield per acre is 156.8 lbs.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 2-7-29 9195000 1928-29, 8414000 1927-28.
Receipts Yesterday 2-7-29 4000 1928-29, 10000 1927-28.
Exports to date 2-7-29 7897000 1928-29, 7507000 1927-28.
Stock at Ports 28-6-29 792000 1928-29, 892000 1927-28
Stock at Interior Towns 28-6-29 304000 1928-29 438000 1927-28.
Stock at Liverpool 28-6-29 920000 1928-29 758000 1927-28
Visible Supply 28-6-29 2320000 1928-29 2918000 1927-28.
Quantity in Sight 28-6-29 15481000 1928-29, 14088000 1927-28

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE.

Beaware Bears! You had your turn. Now keep away from sales. Cover immediately. To Bulls—keep on buying all declines. Acreage Bureau under Saturn's Control giving first two figures 48xxx-xxx Acres. Broach prices not going below Rs. 300/-. Highest Rs. 380-400/- by September.

MAMMON

LINSEED & WHEAT.

BOMBAY, July 3

	By Terms Rs.	a	p
Wheats white 70-30	7	10	0
Wheats white Delhi Sept.	7	6	0
Wheats white May 1930	7	8	3
Linseed bold Brown	10	13	0
Linseed bold brown Sept.	11	2	F
Linseed bold May 1930	11	2	3
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	9	2	0
Cingellyseed bold-white	11	5	0
Poppyseed white	21	4	0
Castorseed	9	10	0
Cottonseed	4	9	0
Groundnuts	10	5	0
Mowraseed	7	2	0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	22	0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 3

Ready prices have dropped by about one anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled weak to-day & june shipment prices register a drop of about half an anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/11 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo./Dec. Rs. 7/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/11 per cwt.
Tone:—WEAK.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 4.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 in.)			
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pahlad	0	15	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	0	15.	6
Ganga Ghat	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	1	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	0	15	3
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	3
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14	9
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	6
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	15	0
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Century	0	15	3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	3
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Jacob	1	0	3
Moon Mill	1	0	3
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	14	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8383	9	11	0
yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	11	0
6300	10	11	0
44000	9	3	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay July 3:—

Our Silver market registers this week a further decline of 12 annas since we wrote our last Review. During the greater part of the week the market remained quiet and easy with a sagging tendency fluctuating within narrow limits. On Saturday prices advanced on Bazar short-covering influenced by slight improvement in the Shanghai Exchange but later gave way on long-liquidation and on selling by option-dealers and a prominent operator owing to poor Foreign advices. The premium for ready Silver over the first settlement has almost disappeared owing to fresh arrivals of 3,200 bars from London. The daily off-take remains good at about 150 bars but large stocks of Silver are on the way to India from America, which has given a fresh cause to the local bears for depressing the market. While the Shanghai Exchange was closed for the last two days, local prices have declined on account of firmness in the Japanese Yen following the report of Cabinet Crisis in Japan. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-7 for the first settlement on the 29th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 54-13 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0-10. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower. The highest price was 2-4 5/8 on the 26th ultimo and the lowest 2-4 9/16 on the 28th ultimo.

The London price is 0 3/16 lower. The market was quiet with India being a buyer while China operated both ways on a moderate scale. America and Continent remained generally sellers. The New York price is 51 7/8 cents. ie. 0 3/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 1/2 cents on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 51 7/8 cents on the 1st instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs 21-7.0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

In absence of any large speculative interest in the local market and with the Foreign markets without any noticeable feature, the movement in our Silver market remains small but the market appears to have a sagging tendency.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	24	362,196
Central India	49	377,660
Barsi and Nagar	11	256,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,272
Berar	239	783,884
Central Provinces		389,323
Total Oomras	323	2,253,403
Dholera	706	208,240
N. W. Provinces		61,529
Rajputana		47,873
Sind-Punjab	291	130,939
Broach	200	192,687
Coompta & Dharwar	332	102,758
Westerns-Northerns	693	45,152
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	514	35,800
Persian		1,682
American		9,364
Egyptian & African		89,006
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	10	
Total	3,059	2,178,418

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F G	209	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F G	209	200
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F G	200	195
Nanded/Purna F G G S	270	250
Purna F G G S	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F G G S	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Cambodia	395/400	
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

VISIBLE SUPPLY 2-1/4 MILLION BALES.

At the end of 11 months, the statistical situation of American cotton shows a visible supply of about 2-1/4 million bales. World's spinners takings are about 8 lacs bales more for the period. The visible supply now stands at 23,20,000 bales against 29,20,000 bales last year at this time. Exports are half a million bales over last year. Japan and Canada show substantial increase while Great Britain shows increased imports of 4 lacs Bales. Continent imported half a million bales less during this year. The details are given below in thousands:—

Week ending 28th June, 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	95	15,481	14,088
Receipts at U. S. Ports	15	9,327	8,389
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	5	1,831	1,407
To Continent	58	4,401	4,811
To Japan, Canada &c.	18	1,754	1,228
Total	81	7,986	7,446
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	241	15,417	14,643
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	59	2,760	2,806
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		792	892
Stocks at American Interior Towns		304	438
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,224	1,590
Total		2,320	2,920
Last week		2,466	3,067
Difference on week		— 146	— 147
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		920	830
Exports of American Cotton to India		NIL	

	Bales	Bales.
	5,400	68,900

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th June. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,304	809,412
Japan & China	6,331	1,583,941
Coast Ports		18,216
Up-country by Rail		120,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		54,447
Total	8,635	2,586,260

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN BURMA

EXTENDS IN NORTHERN INDIA

SURAT 6 INCHES OF RAIN IN 24 HOURS

Poona, July 3.

The Monsoon has strengthened in Burma, and extended in Northeast India and along Western Himalayas. Rinfall has been heavy in North Bengal and Konkan. Conditions are unsettled in north Bay of Bengal. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa east and north, Punjab, Konkan, and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay Deccan, and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Kashmir and Gujarat.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst four inches; Victoria Point and Tavoy, three; Mandalay, one and half; Mergui one. Bassein, Diamond Island, Gwa, Kyaukpyu, half; Jalpaiguri eight; Cherrapunji six, Dharbangha four; Darjeeling three; Jessore two; Dhubri one and half; Purnea one, Sibsagar and Shillong three quarters. Dibrugarh Bogra and Cuttack half; Chaibash quarter; Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Stna quarter; Surat six; Ludhiana and Sialkot half; Delhi Amabala Simla Sonamarg Drosh quarter; Karwar five, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao four. Mahabaleshwar two; Kurnool, one; Sholapur three-quarters Mercara and Mangalore half Calicut quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Arakan division, in South Bengal, Bihar and Orissa United Provinces and East and north Punjab and is likely to extend in east Central Provinces north Madras Coast and south Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in north Bengal during the next twentyfour hours. Rainfall may be locally heavy in Bihar and northern divisions of United Provinces during next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 3.

Observations recorded at 8 hours Tuesday 2nd July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	86	...	24.1
Calcutta	94	...	6.7
Patna	99	0.8	6.4
Allahabad	106	...	1.7
Cawnpore	103	...	5.8
Lucknow	100	...	10.6
Bareilly	100	...	5.1
Delhi	104	...	0.7
Peshawar	106	...	0.2
Hyderabad	106	...	0
Karachi	92	...	0
Jodhpur	104	...	0.8
Jaipur	99	T	3.1
Ajmer	99	...	1.6
Bhuj	98	...	0
Rajkot	96	...	5.4
Surat	89	0.5	10.4
Ahmedabad	94	T	4.1
Indore	90	...	4.7
Akola	94	0.1	10.1
Amraoti	93	...	4.8
Jubbulpore	97	...	4.5
Nagpur	94	...	8.3
Bombay	83	0.9	27.5
Ratnagiri	92	1.3	41.9
Malegaon	89	...	7.1
Ahmednagar	83	...	7.5
Poona	83	...	5.9
Sholapur	88	...	7.9
Bijapur	82	...	5.1
Belgaum	76	0.1	8.7
Aurangabad	88	0.3	8.8
Raichur	91	...	7.3
Hyderabad	92	...	2.9
Bangalore	85	0.1	1.1
Madura	92	...	1.3
Madras	89	0.1	1.6
Shillong	77	0.3	23.2
Cherrapunji	69	3.6	123.7
Simla	74	...	5.0
Mount Abu	82	...	3.4
Colombo	85	T	15.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—Heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan and the monsoon has extended in the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in the east United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, Gujarat, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are overcast in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in Baluchistan, Sind and north Rajputana, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the east Punjab, and drier in Baluchistan upper Sind and parts of the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperature were above normal in the United Provinces, the west Central Provinces north Rajputana and the southeast Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 113 degree at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab and extend in Gujarat, south Rajputana, the east Central Provinces and the north Madras Coast.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 3rd July 1929.

Station.	Rainfall.
Delhi	0.22
Ambala	0.78
Lahore	0.15
Mount Abu	0.14
Dwarka	0.01
Rajkot	0.08
Veraval	0.04
Surat	5.69
Ratnagiri	3.70
Marmugao	4.26
Karwar	4.52
Poona	0.03
Mahabaleshwar	2.45
Sholapur	0.72
Belgaum	0.17
Aurangabad	0.05
Mangalore	0.40
Calicut	0.30
Trivandrum	0.05
Madras	0.10
Cuddapah	0.13
Vizagapatam	0.14

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

July 3.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	4·25"	5·58"	3·69"
Total Since 1st June	31·73	39·86	31·04
Total for the cor. period '28	32·95	36·81	30·31
Total for the cor. period '27	38·47	42·15	34·15

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.600 inches (.083 below normal).

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (1.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 32.42 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

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Long life makes low cost *lower*

Low operating costs are the aim of the makers of Dodge Brothers Trucks and Buses. Design, choice of materials and construction are always pointed to lowering owners' costs.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

July 3.

Garmuila, Cruse, Rangoon.
Jalavijaya, Robert, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.

Bankura, Patterson, Busreh.
Shinnoh Maru, Yoshoka, Kobe.
Steel Worker, Phelon, Calcutta.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.

LOADING.

July 3.

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vita, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Rajputana for London.
Steamer Malwa for China and Japan.
Steamer Sibh for Calcutta.
Steamer Ozarda for Calcutta.
Steamer Warfield for London.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.

SS Garmulla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garmulla, 'arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shinnoh Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Steel Worker:—The M M Coy's steamer Steel Worker will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

Help Him to Grow

Growing is a trying business. All the organs and members of the young body are clamouring at once for nutrition. Very often the ordinary diet—though ample in quantity—is insufficient in the special food elements required by growing children.

Should be taken at all ages

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The Bombay Chronicle

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So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 4 1929

INDIA'S MIND IS STILL OPEN.

Will British Govt. Reopen the Banged Doors?

REPLY TO PREMIER'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

Bombay Leader's on the King's Speech

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 3.

Commenting on the King's speech and Mr. MacDonald's appeal Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to the Press says:—

"I welcome the departure that the Labour Government has initiated by dispensing with the usual platitudinous reference to India, which we were accustomed to hear in the past. The question of the settlement of the future Constitution of India would no doubt be the supreme, ultimate and acid test not only of the 'bona fides' of Great Britain but of the future relationship of India and Great Britain. I am very glad that ex-Premier Baldwin recognises the Paramount importance of this question at this juncture.

REPLY TO MR. MACDONALD'S APPEAL.

"With regard to Mr. MacDonald's speech, I can assure him that Indian representatives will be glad to help him to find a happy and beneficial solution of what he characterises a very difficult question, provided he will adopt an avenue of approach to Indian leaders which can be honourably accepted by them. I may tell you I have already placed my views before the Viceroy and also communicated them to Mr. MacDonald. I hope while the Viceroy is in England, Mr. MacDonald's Government with his advice will adopt such a course as would appeal to the people of India and secure their willing support and co-operation. I may add with reference to the appeal of the Prime Minister that representatives of Indian opinion have never closed the doors of their mind. I wonder whether His Majesty's Government is prepared to reopen their doors and not harp too much on the Simon Commission and the scheme under which they were appointed."—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

I am not disposed to attach much importance to the exclusion from the King's speech of all reference to India. It appears to be a necessary corollary to the decision of the important political parties in England to keep India out of party politics. I have so far expressed no views about what the Labour Gavernment will do or will not do towards India, because while, on the one hand, the past utterances and intimate contact of some of the Labour leaders with India encourage the hope that their dealing with Indian questions will be friendly and sympathetic, the past experience, on the other hand, of the deeds of this Party does not create the expectation that they will have the courage to overcome the political necessities of their Party for the sake of right and justice. I therefore maintain the same neutral attitude as before, and will wait to see what practical form the alleged friendliness of the Labour Party to India takes in the solution of India's problem. I will only say this that the appeal which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald addressed to the representatives of Indian opinion to reopen the doors of their minds, was absolutely unnecessary. The doors on this side were never closed, in spite of great provocation to do so. The way to arrive at a happy and beneficial solution of the Indian problem is not unknown to the Labour leader. It is now a question of his Party having the courage to adopt the right course. Prior to his departure, the Viceroy made himself fully aware of the views of leading Indians in this connection, and he is in a position, when he meets the Labour leader, to make him fully acquainted with what enlightened Indian opinion desires to have. Under these circumstances, mere appeals of the nature made by the Labour leader are not likely to ease the situation. Every moment is vital during the next few months. If only Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends will not harp upon past events, seeking to justify their action, but will think of some speedy and honourable settlement for the future. I am not without hope that there may not be much difficulty in India responding towards a genuine and lasting settlement of this difficult question.

NEED OF VISION AND LOFTY STATESMANSHIP

—:o:—

SIR C. SETALVAD'S WARNING TO LABOUR GOVT.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says:—

Taking the summary cabled by Reuter, I am gratified to find Mr. Macdonald acknowledges that influential opinion in India is not favourable to the Simon Commission and that he is anxious to secure the help of representatives of Indian opinion in arriving at a happy and beneficial solution of the difficult question of the constitution of India. I regret, however, the laboured attempt made by the Premier to hold up for admiration the working of the Central Committee. It would be well for all concerned that no attempt is made to justify the egregious blunder in constituting the Commission and bringing into existence the Central and other committees. It is no use asking representative Indians to reconsider the situation with the experience they have had of the working of the Commission. That surely is an appeal that would fall on deaf ears.

INDIA'S MIND ALWAYS OPEN.

The only wise course is to bury the past and to make a honest attempt to correct past blunders. The Prime Minister appeals to representative Indians to reopen the doors of their minds. I can assure the Prime Minister that those doors were never shut but have always been open. It is for Government to reopen the doors of their minds, visualise realities and take measures which would secure the willing co-operation of representative Indian opinion without which no satisfactory constitution can be evolved or can function.

The Premier knows perfectly well what would secure such co-operation. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, is fully in possession of the view of representative Indians and will be able to advise His Majesty's Government as to the steps that should be taken to secure general goodwill and friendly co-operation. If His Majesty's Government will take courage in both their hands and offer a speedy and honourable settlement, I have no doubt that I will meet them half way and readily respond to such an overture. If, however, instead of dealing with the situation with vision and lofty statesmanship, a pettifogging and hesitating policy is followed, everything will be lost.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

I hope the Prime Minister will not shrink because of Mr. Baldwin's veiled threats from doing what his principles and broad sympathies would dictate. Mr. Baldwin's utterance, as cabled, means to my mind that the action of His Majesty's Government should be such as to secure the united approval of all parties, which I think is an almost impossible task in view of the difference in the angle of vision, at any rate, of Conservatives and Labour, unless the latter are prepared to surrender their convictions in order not to antagonise the Conservative Party.—A. P.

PADAMPRASAD ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

—:o:—

RAJKUMARI BIRTH CERTIFICATE CASE

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Padamprasad who was convicted at the High Court Sessions, of fabricating the birth certificate of Rajkumari, was acquitted by the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices S. C Ghose, Surhawardy, Mukherji and Jack on the Certificate of the Advocate-General that the judge's charge to the jury amounted to misdirection and inadmissible evidence was allowed to be put in.

The Chief Justice and the first three Judges held that there was misdirection when the petition of the petition of the complaint of Rajkumari, a Nepali girl, against Padamprasad on a charge of selling her was read out to the jury and no caution was given by the judge that the petition was irrelevant.

Justice Jack who presided over the Sessions and sentenced Padamprasad to three years' imprisonment, defended his action in a separate judgment. The majority decision was that Padamprasad be acquitted, as under Clause 26 of the Letters Patent, this court had no power to order a retrial.

The prosecution case was that Rajkumari brought a case against Padamprasad in the Police Court, of selling her, a minor girl, where Padamprasad put in a false birth certificate. In that case Padamprasad was acquitted; but was subsequently, prosecuted and convicted of fabricating false birth certificates of Rajkumari which he put in to prove that she was over 18.—Free Press.

ROAD TO TEHRAN CLEAR AND SAFE

LONDON, July 2.

Therean.—The first motor mail van since the troubles in Fars arrived to-day at Teheran. It reported that the road was all clear and safe.—Reuter.

COLLAPSE OF REVOLT IN PERSI

LONDON, July 2.

Teheran—A report from reliable source states that it appears likely that Qashqai rebellion will collapse and a settlement will be reached.—Reuter.

JAMNALAL AT SRINAGAR

—:o:—

SRINAGAR, July 2.

Seth Jamnalal and Jairamdas Daulatram arrived here yesterday evening. They intend staying here till about the twelfth instant till the opening ceremony of Khaddar stores of The All India Spinners Association branch will be performed by Sethji shortly.—Free Press.

"A DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE"

—:o:—

INDIAN CIRCLES NOT SATISFIED WITH PREMIER'S SPEECH

LONDON, July 3,

Discussion continues in political circles on the Premier's speech. In Indian circles, opinion is unanimous that the Premier's speech in reference to India is a very disappointing performance. It iis pointed out that notwithstanding full knowledge of national opposition to the Simon Commission and the principle and proceedure underlying it Mr. MacDonald has not held out any prospect of review and reconsideration of both principle and proceedure to which there is such a strong Indian opposition. It is asked why should not Government which is prepared to risk its stability on the question of recognition of Russia etc. should consider it so little important to negotiate with leaders of Indian terms on self-respecting terms. The Premier's declaration, it is asserted, will only stiffen Indian political opinion and strengthen the left wing of the national movement in their campaign of Independence and Direct Action.—Free Press.

THE BANKING ENQUIRY

—:o:—

Who will Succeed Mr. Madon?

INDIAN CHAMBER SUPPORTS MR. NALINIRANJAN SARKAR

BOMBAY, July 3.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is understood, discussed the question of nominating a successor to the late Mr. Madon in the Banking Inqiry Committee. Mr. Madon represented the Federation of Indian Chambers on the Banking Committee.

The proceedure proposed to be adopted by the Federation in nominating a successor, it was stated, was to invite the constituent Chambers to make their nominations in the first instance and then when all chambers had made their nominations, to select one from the nominees.

A proposal was made at a meeting of the Committee that as Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar of Calcutta had offered himself as a candidate and as there was a feeling that in the interests of solidarity, there should be a unanimous selection as far as possible, the Indian Merchants, Chamber should nominate Mr. Sarkar. To this, it is said,, it was pointed out that the other Chambers had nominated other names for consideration by the Federation and that in the circumstances the Committee should put up what they considered to be the best name from Bombay and the name of Mr. Sarabhai Haji was proposed as the mover of the resolution on the Banking Inquiry and also as one who had incurred official displeasure by his sturdy advocacy of the cause of national shipping.

By 11 to 9 votes, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber recommended the name of Mr. Naliniranjan Sirkar to the Federation for nomination as Mr. Madon's successor, the 'majority view being that while Mr. Haji was the best name that Bombay could put up Mr. Sarkar should be supported in the interests of solidarity. It is stated that the other Chamber members of the Federation in Bombay and Gujerat are putting up Mr. Haji's name.—Free Press.

NO ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

DELHI MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

MUSLIM MEMBERS TURN DOWN PROPOSAL

NEW DELHI, July 3

The Delhi Municipality to-day resolved to extend a hearty welcome to Mahatma Gandhi during his coming visit to Delhi as one of India's illustrious sons. The original resolution which tabled by Deshbandhu intended to extend the welcome to Mahatma Gandhi for his high services rendered to the country in matters municipal. This was disallowed by the President on the ground of shortness of notice. Subsequently when Mr. S. M. Abdulla, vice President was in the chair, the resolution was again moved and was allowed. At this stage the Mussalman members walked out but returned after some consulatation amongst themselves. The resolution was then opposed by moslem members, specially on the ground that Mahatma Gandhi was a protogonist of the Nehru constitution, which according to them, was detrimental to moslem interests.

Mahomed Sadique moved a rider to rtmove the likelihood of the resolution being interpreted as an appreciation of the political views of Mahatma Gandhi. This was opposed by the Hindu members.

Subsequently a compromise resolution was adopted unanimously. No address however will be presented.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 2.

Two candidates are to be selected as probationers for the Indian Forest Service on the result of the competitive examination for recruitment to the service to be held at Delhi in July 1929.—A. P.

GOVT. INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS MILL INDUSTRY?

Turn Searchlight Inward

SIR BHUPEN MITRA'S ADVICE TO MILL-OWNERS

Picketing Peaceful, According to Police Reports.

BOMBAY, July 3.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association conferred to-day with Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Member for Industries and Labour in Government of India. The Conference, it is understood, related to Labour problem which confronted textile industry. The Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. Mody, put before the Hon. Member every step taken by employers to give effect to recommendations made by different bodies including the Faweett Committee in order to ensure cordial relations between Labour and Capital. It is reported that Sir Bhupendranath Mitra advised the Committee not to stress too much the Communistic nature of labour deadlock and to turn searchlight within and to realise that there was good deal which they could do in order to earn good-will and co-operation of their workers. In this connection it is stated the Viceroy also told the mill-owners at Poona that they must make every endeavour to increase their labour welfare activities so that workers might realise that their employers were interested not only in getting best work out of them but also in their welfare as fellow-citizens. Sir Bhupendranath, it is understood, repeated to mill-owners' advice in terms similar to what the Viceroy tendered. The mill-owners, it is believed, repeated that while they were always willing to undertake welfare activities, the Government of India must realise that firstly textile industry which is in very depressed condition economically must be put on its feet by State assistance in form of increased duty, etc., and also that the Government must realise that employers are up against what is undeniably Communist element at work in labour ranks. As far as can be ascertained the Conference came to close without either party carrying conviction to other. It is also understood that proceedings of to-day's Conference may be said to confirm Free Press messages discussing the Government of India attitude which stated that impression in minds of officials of Central Government seemed to be that mill-owners had not managed labour situation as well as they could have done. In this connection the Free Press of India is also in a position to state that the reports by the Police Commissioner on strikers' activities say that picketing was peaceful and that the police have not come across lawlessness.

JATIN DAS TO CONTINUE IN JAIL

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Magistrate Cancels Bail Order

ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE TREATMENT

LAHORE, July 3.

The Court resuming to-day the counsel on behalf of Jatin Das appeared before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate with two security bonds of Rs. 25,000 each; but the Magistrate said that on reconsideration of his order of yesterday he thought that he could not extend the time of remand beyond 15 days in view of the provisions of Section 344 Criminal Procedure Code. He was not seized of this case and so could not have dealt with the request for remand. He took it up only in the absence of the Special Magistrate and now that the Special Magistrate had come he sent back those papers to him for disposal. Under the circumstances he cancelled his yesterday's order.

The Counsel then went to the Court to release the prisoner on bail. The order granted by the Additional Magistrate could not be set aside. The Special Magistrate however rejected the application saying that the order of the Additional Magistrate was illegal null and void and was not binding on him.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

Rejecting the bail application the Special Magistrate said:—The Public Prosecutor said the Additional Magistrate had no jurisdiction to order the man to be released on bail, although he could proceed with remand. In the absence of the Special Magistrate certainly when a prima facie case has been established no other court excepting the High Court and Sessions Court had any right to release him on bail and as the Additional Magistrate had no jurisdiction, such order was illegal null and void. As for the remand that was according to law. Further as the Additional Magistrate had subsequently cancelled his order about the bail, the Special Magistrate thought it necessary not to care for the Additional Magistrate's order and therefore rejected the bail and allowed the adjournment till 10th July.

NOT TO BE KEPT IN SOLITARY CELL.

Three applications, one for supplying books and clothes other for granting interview in jail with Mr. Das to the brother and counsel to get instructions for the conduct of the case and the third to discontinue keeping him in a solitary cell, were filed on behalf of Jatin Das.

The Court accepted all the applications and directed in view of the prisoner's indifferent state of health, he should not any further be kept in solitary cell

HANDCUFFED IN COURT.

As regards putting him under handcuff and other treatment the court asked him to make a written complaint on his attempting to do so. The handcuffs were removed but as soon as he finished writing he was again handcuffed. Mr. Das exhibiting this to the court said, "We are now living in 20th century and this is the treatment which is being meted out to us by the Police. In Bengal also we were living under the British Rule and there is no practice of handcuffing the undertrial political prisoners.

He asked the jail authorities to provide some association or otherwise he would be driven mad because of the surroundings".

"I am a Fourth year student" the accused said," come of a respectable family and not going to run away."

The Magistrate asked the police to grant facilities for writing letters.

The supplementary Challan was submitted to-day by the Police against Jatindra Nath Das and Mahabir Singh arrested at Keshgan.

Mehta Puranchand filed bail application before the Sessions Judge to-day on behalf of Surindranath Pandey the accused in the Conspiracy Case arrested in Cawnpore and now in the Judicial Lockup. It may be mentioned in this connection that the bail application was rejected by the Special Magistrate in the Lower Court.

DOCTOR PRESCRIBES BILK DIET

Chopra examined Jatin Das yesterday in the Judicial lockup and prescribed for him only milk as diet.

The Doctor also advised against keeping him in a solitary cell. Mr. Das it is understood was already suffering from brain complaint. Mr. Das has returned his spectacles today to his brother for repair the Police having refused to do.—Free Press.

JATIN DAS TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL

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LAHORE, July 2.

This evening at 9.30 p.m. Messrs. Kiron Dhandra Das had been to the Additional District Magistrate's bungalow.

Messrs. Santanam and Gopichand Bhargava, M.L.C. who stood sureties for Rs. 25,000 each for Jatin Das signed the bonds which were accepted by the Magistrate. As the Court seal was not available at this hour, the Magistrate promised to pass the necessary orders on the Police and Jail authorities of Borstal Jail where Mr. Das was removed this afternoon for his release.—Free Press.

Preliminary Jute forecast for Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam for 1929 by the Agricultural Department is 3,319,500 acres. This acreage exceeds last year's figures of 3,144,400 acres (revised) by 175,100. The increase in the acreage is expected to depress the jute market.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

—:o:—

COCHET BEAT TILDEN

LONDON, July 3.

In the Semi-Final of Men's Singles in the Wimbledom Lawn Tennis Championship, Cochet beat Tilden 6/4, 6/1, 7/5.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 3.

Rugby—In to-day's Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon in Men's Double fourth round, Allison and Vanryn United States beat Cochet and Brugnon France (holders of championship 6/5, 8/6, 3/6, 8/6.—B O W.

MARWADI BRAHMAN MAHASABHA

—:o:—

Mr. Girdharilal Sharma, General Secretary Reception Committee Marwadi Brahman Maha Sabha wires from Gondia:—

The Fifth Conference of All-India Marwadi Brahman Cahasabha which was proposed to be held on 16th, 17th 18th, inst at Gondia, C. P., will now be held on 19th, 20th, 21st July under the presidenship of Pandit Madhoprasadji Maharshi, Solicitor, Bombay.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST PRESS ACT IN MYSORE

—:o:—

BANGALORE CITY, July 3.

Mr. Krishnamurthi, offered yesterday evening, Satyagraha against the operation of the Press Act, by publishing without Government's permission the "Veeralisari," which was recently suppressed and whose Editor was being tried for sedition, and the issues of which were confiscated by the police.—Free Press.

BOROTRA BEAT AUSTIN

—:o:—

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon in the Semi-final of Men's singles, Borotra beat Austin 6/1, 10/8, 5/7, 6/1.—Reuter.

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